THE

HISTORY and LIVES

Of all the most Notorious

PIRATES,

AND

Their CREWS,

From Captain Avery, who first settled at Madagascar, to Captain John Gow, and James Williams, his Lieutenant, &c. who were hanged at Execution Dock, June 11, 1735, for Piracy and Murder: and afterwards hanged in chains between Blackwall and Deptford: And in this Edition continued down to the Year 1735.

Giving a more full and true Account than any yet published of all their Murders, Piracies, Maroonings, Places of Refuge, and way of Living.

To which is prefixed

An Abstract of the Laws against PIRACY.

The ELEVENTH EDITION

Adorned with Nineteen Beautiful CUTS, being the Representation of each PIRATE.

GLASGOW:

Printed by ROBERT DUNCAN.

M,DCC,LXXXVIII.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

THE

PREFACE.

THE deſign of publiſhing this book at ſo ſmall a Price, is to caution the unwary mariner againſt the temptations he may meet with at ſea; as alſo to ſhew the merchant what perils poor ſailors daily undergo to make them rich & great, being not only every moment liable to the dangers of the ſeas; but, what is worſe, to the cruelty and inhuman treatment of ſavage and unrelenting pirates, who are a ſort of wretches that deny Providence in all its works, although they are in a more peculiar manner preſerved by it: they uſe their fellow creatures more cruelly than if they fell into the hands of the moſt devouring beaſts; not only treating them in the moſt ſavage manner, but making racks and tortures their ſports, till they barbarouſly take away that life which only God can give.

For this reaſon, I have not only made a collection from the beſt authorities of the moſt noted pirates that have been for the laſt century, but alſo given an account of the moſt material circumſtances that attended them in all their expeditions, till they received their due reward, a halter; moſt of which I had from their own mouths, both in the Weſt Indies and at home, and the reſt I have gathered from Papers and letters that have been given me; which may ſerve as a directory to all Perſons that go on ſhipboard, and may properly be called the "Seaman's Vade Mecum," without which no ſailor ought to go to ſea, any more than without his inſtruments and books: for herein he will find not only profitable, but alſo will be inſtructed how to behave himſelf in all dangers and difficulties he may meet with at ſea: ſo that on the one hand, if he ſhould ever be ſo unhappy as to fall into the hands of pirates, he will be informed what to do in order to avoid ſeveral of their cruelties, as alſo to fortify himſelf againſt joining with them in their ſeveral ways which is the certain fore-runner of death and deſtruction.

You have in this book a more full and juſt hiſtory of the life of capt. Avery (and indeed of all the reſt) than any yet publiſhed, giving an account of his birth and parentage, and of the ſeveral ways and means he made uſe of to ſettle

himſelf at Madagaſcar, and alſo the manner how he came to leave that country in the midſt of his grandeur, and return to Biddeford in the weſt of England, where he died in a poor miſerable condition, and was buried in the poor's ground at the charge of the pariſh.

You have alſo an account of capt. Teach, alias Blackbeard, who in his life time was looked upon to be the terror of the ſeas, and died as much like a hardened rogue as ever went aboard a ſhip; whoſe very name was ſo terrible at North Carolina that he made the Governor glad to come in a ſharer with him in his prey. You muſt obſerve, that amongſt the pirates, he who goes the greateſt length in wickedneſs, is looked upon with a kind of envy, as being a man of more bravery than the reſt: and ſuch was Blackbeard, who never ſpared man in his anger, nor woman in his luſt.

As alſo capt. John Gow, a Highlander, who was certainly a greater rogue in his nature, and a more cunning one in his actions than any of the reſt. He murdered his own captain and three more, without any provocation or reaſon, but that he might go home in his own ſhip to court his miſtreſs; which proved not only the loſs of his own life, but alſo of eight of his crew, amongſt whom there is a notable inſtance of Alexander Rob, who was taken from aboard another ſhip againſt his inclination: and indeed, his dying words to be a moments for every ſailor, viz. 'Brother ſailors, if 'it ſhould ever be your hard fortune to be taken by the pi-'rates ſuffer yourſelves to be ſhot to death rather than join 'with them in their villany, which has been the cauſe of 'my ruin; for God knows, the life of a pirate, is a ſhort, 'very ſad and miſerable life.' And ſo it certainly is, for they are never at eaſe but when they are drunk; and are more afraid of one another than of any enemy. If any quarrel ariſes, it is twenty to one but the Captain ſuffers, who is oftener killed than any of his men, eſpecially if there is any ambitious fellow on board, who wants to be captain himſelf; has in the caſe of Williams, who fired a piſtol at Gow's face, becauſe he refuſed to fight a French ſhip, four times as ſtrong as himſelf.

I have been careful to give an account of the places wherein they careen their ſhips, and of the ſeveral ſtations they hover about to look for prey.

And now reader, if this ſhall prove of any advantage or pleaſure to thee, I ſhall think my time well ſpent: for thieves of all kinds are villainous, but none to be compared to the villainy of a pirate, who knows not what he is about till he finds himſelf going to be hanged; and then uſually dies in ſuch a deſponding condition, that the laſt moment of his life mars all the enjoyment of his inhuman pleaſures.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS against PIRACY.

ALL countries and nations have ever made laws againſt pirates, looking upon them to be, Hoſtes humani generis, enemies of mankind, whom no oaths can bind.

If a merchant man, having letters of Marque, take a ſhip belonging to a prince or ſtate in alliance with you, it is piracy.

If a maſter is detained by pirates for redemption, the ſhip and lading are obliged, in an equal proportion to redeem him.

Subjects at enmity with England, taken on board an Engliſh pirate, are eſteemed as pirates. But if it be done upon the Britiſh ſeas are to be puniſhed by martial Laws.

The captors may, without any trial hang pirates up at the main yard, if the judges at the next port refuſe to try them, or the captor cannot ſtay to give evidence againſt them, without loſs and damage.

If a maſter delivers his goods at a port, and then retakes them, it is piracy; or, if a pirate takes a maſter on note of Redemption, it is piracy, although nothing be taken out of the ſhip.

If a pirate robs a ſhip at anchor in a port, it is not piracy.

By 27 C. 2 murders and robberies committed on the ſea, where the admiral pretends juriſdiction, ſhall be tried, where king's commiſſion be directed to, by twelve lawful men, as if ſuch offence were done at land. Provided this act ſhall not prejudice any perſon for taking victuals, cables, ropes, anchors, or ſails, in their neceſſities, they paying ready money for them within four months on this ſide Gibralter and twelve months beyond.

All commiſſions ſent to any Cinque Ports, ſhall be directed

to the warden or his deputy, with three or four others, and the trial to be heard by the inhabitants of said port.

By 11 and 12. W. 3. c. 7. If any subject commit piracy under colour of a commission from any foreign prince or state, it shall be adjudged piracy.

If any master give up his ship to pirates, or men run away with her, or endeavour to make a revolt in her, it is piracy.

All persons who shall be aiding or assisting to any pirate, or knowingly receive any goods or vessels piratically taken, shall suffer as a principal, by 4 J. c. 11. Sect. 7.

All persons who shall be adjudged pirates by the Act 11. and 12. W. 3. c. 7. may be tried as by the Act 18. H. 8. c. 15. for trial of piracy, which shall not extend to the persons in Scotland, but in America, and all other places belonging to the sovereignty of England.

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History of PIRAT'S.

The LIFE of CAPT. AVERY.

HE was the ſon of John Avery, a victualler, near Plymouth, who, in a few years, was grown as opulent in his purſe, as in his body, by ſcoring 2 for 1; and when he had ſo done, drinking moſt of the liquor himſelf. By which means and having a handſome wife, who knew her buſineſs as well as if ſhe had been brought up to it from a child, as indeed ſhe moſtly was, her mother keeping the houſe before ſhe married Mr. Avery, they became very rich ſoon, and able to give credit to a whole ſhip's crew upon their tickets, which in theſe days were ſold for leſs than half their value.

Having but one child, which was the captain, they at firſt reſolved to bring him up a ſcholar, that he might advance the dignity of the family; but, inſtead of learning his book, he was taught baudy, and could ſwear to every point in the compaſs, which was a very diverting ſcene, to the boatſwain and his crew, who were drinking in the kitchen, and juſt received 10 l. a man, ſhort allowance money, on board the Revenge, every farthing of which they ſpent before they left the houſe: and it is hard to ſay, whether the mother or the child gave them the moſt diverſion, the one being as free with her tail, as the other with his tongue. But as ſoon as their money was ſpent, they had all like to have been confined by the landladly for a riot, as ſhe called it. So they were ſoon glad to go off, and he thought himſelf happieſt that could get ſooneſt aboard. And indeed it had been happy for them if they had, for the ſhip was unmoored and gone to ſea; which put the boatſwain and his crew a ſwearing in earneſt. Not knowing what to do, they returned to their landlady, Mrs. Avery! but ſhe ſhut them out of doors, calling them a parcel of beggarly raſcals, ſwearing if they would not go from the door, ſhe would ſend for a conſtable and notwithſtanding all the tears and intreaties of her ſon, who was then ſix years of age ſhe could not be prevailed on to let them in; ſo they were forced to ſtrole about the ſtreets that night, and in the morning eſpying the ſhip at anchor (being driven back by contrary winds) they reſolved to make the beſt of their way on board: but, on their way, who ſhould they meet but young Avery, who no ſooner ſaw them, but he cried after them. Zounds, ſaid the boatſwain's let's take the young dog on board, and the bitch his mother ſhall be glad to adjuſt the reckoning more to our ſatisfaction, before ſhe ſhall have her ſon. This being agreed upon, and the boy as willing as they, they ſtepped into the boat, and in about an hour's time reached the ſhip, which they had no ſooner got into than they were brought before the captain, who being in want of hands, contented himſelf with bidding them all do their buſineſs for the wind turned about, and there was occaſion for all hands to get the ſhip out. All this time young Avery, was at the boatſwain's heels and was obſerved to ſwear two oaths to the boatſwain's one, and the Captain hearing him, enquired who had brought that young baſtard aboard. The boatſwain replied he did; but he thought the boy's mother, who was his landlady, was born to be a curſe to him; for he took him up in jeſt, but ſwore, he feared he ſhould be obliged to keep him in earneſt.

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When the hurry was a little over, the captain ordered the boy to brought to his cabin, with whom he had not talked long but he took a fancy to him, telling him, if he would be a good boy, he ſhould live with him, he being a great lover of children, would often divert himſelf by talking to the boy till at length he took ſuch a fancy to him, that he ordered him a little hammock in the cabain, and none ſo great as the Captain and his boy Avery, which had like to have proved very fatal to him: for, Avery one night obſerving the captain very drunk with ſome paſſengers on board bound to Carolina, got a lighted match, and had like to have blown up the ſhip, had not the gunner happened accidentaly to follow him into the ſtore room; which made the captain ever after ſhy of his new acquaintance. Avery after being well whipped, was ordered down into the hold, where he remained till they arrived at Carolina, which happened in a few days after; and then the boy was given to a merchant, who taking a fancy to him, put him to ſchool. But he making little progreſs in his learning, and committing many unlucky tricks the merchant, in about three years, ſhipped him off to his friends in Plymouth, on board the None-ſuch; where he was no ſooner arrived, but his mother was overjoyed with the ſight of her ſon, his father being dead a month before his arrival.

His mother dying ſoon after the boy was left to the guardianſhip of Mr Lightfoot, a merchant, who, having great loſſes, became a bankrupt, and young Avery was left to take care of himſelf. He continued there many years, pilfering and ſtealing till the country was too hot to hold him, and then he betook himſelf to the ſea again, where in time, he became as famous for robbing as Cromwel for rebellion.

He entered himſelf on board the Duke, capt Gobſon commander, being one of the two ſhips of 24 guns and 100 men, which were fitted out by the merchants of Briſtol, for the ſervice of Spain: which they had no ſooner done, but they were ordered by the agents at Briſtol, to ſail to the Groin to receive their orders. On board one of theſe ſhips Avery entered himſelf; being at that time about twenty years old. He had not been long aboard, before he obſerved the captain to be much addicted to drukenneſs. He endeavoured to ſpirit up not only his own ſhips crew, but having given the word to part of the other ſhip's crew the conſpirators gave the ſignal, at which the Ducheſs's long boat appeared, which was the name of the other ſhip. The conſpirators haleing her, were aſked by the men in the boat, is your drunken boatſwain on board? which was the word agreed upon: to whom

whom Avery answered, all is safe. Upon which twenty lusty fellows came aboard and joined them; which was no sooner done, than they secured the hatches, and went to work, putting to sea without any disorder, although there were several ships in the bay, amongst which was a frigate of 44 guns.

The captain by this time being awakened, by the noise of the conspirators working the ship, he rung the bell, enquiring what the devil was the matter. Avery and some of the crew replied, Nothing: damn ye, what are you mutinous in your cups? can't you lie down to sleep, and be quiet! No, says the captain, I am sure something is the matter with the ship: does she drive? what weather is it? is it a storm? Pox on you, saith Avery, cannot you be quiet, while you are quiet: I tell you all is well, we are at sea, with a fair wind and good weather. At sea! said the captain, that can't be. Be not frighted, answered Avery, and I'll tell you, you must know, I am now captain of this ship; nay you must turn out, for this is my cabin, and I am bound to Madagascar, to make my own fortune, as well as my companions.

The captain being more terrified than ever, did not know what to say, which Avery perceiving, bid him have a good heart; for, said he, if you will join me and these brave fellows my companions, in time you may get some post under me: if not, step into the boat, and get you about your business. The captain was glad to hear this: but yet began to expostulate with them upon the injustice of their doings. Damn you, said Avery, what do I care; every man for himself and God for us all. Come, come captain, if you will go, get you gone, and the devil go with you: the long-boat waits for you, and if there be any more cowards in the ship you may all go together. These words so affrighted the whole crew, that there was not above nine or ten of them that durst venture, who made the best of their way to shore and thought themselves well off.

The captain was no sooner gone, than they called a council, who all agreed to own Avery for their captain; which he accepted of with all the humility imaginable, excusing himself on account of his inexperience at sea. But he did it so artfully, that it the more confirmed them in their choice. Gentlemen, said he, what we have done we must live or die by; let us all be hearty, and of one mind, and I don't question but we may make our fortunes in a little time, I propose that we should sail first to Madagascar where we may settle a correspondence, in order to secure our retreats, whenever we think fit to lie by. To which they all agreed. Behold said Avery, it is necessary that we make some orders and

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mong us for the better governing of the ſhip's crew. Theſe were in a few days drawn up by the ſhip's crew. Avery promiſing them vaſt things, they all came into them at laſt, altho' the denying them women aboard went very much againſt the grain of many of them. When they arrived at Madagaſcar, they ſaw a ſhip lying at the N. E. part of the iſland, which the men had run away with from New England and ſeeing Avery, ſuppoſed he had been ſent after them to take them; but he ſoon undeceived them, and promiſed them protection; and therefore they reſolved to ſail together. In the whole company there was not above ten that pretended to to any ſkill in navigation; for Avery himſelf could neither write, nor very well read, he being choſen captain purely for his courage and contivance. In the latitude of Deſcada, one of the iſlands, they took two other ſloops, which ſupplied them with proviſions, and they agreed to proceed for the weſt Indies; and coming to Barbadoes, they fell in with a ſhip for London with 12 guns, from which they took ſome cloaths and money, 10 barrels of powder, and 10 casks of beef, with five of their men, and then let her go. From thence they went to St. Domingo, and watered: there they met with ſix Engliſhmen, who willingly entered with Avery. He ſtaid not long, before he ſailed to the Granada iſland to clean his ſhips: which being made known to the French colony, the governor of Martinico ſent four ſloops well manned after them. But they ſtaid not long there, making the beſt of their way to Newfoundland, and entered the harbour of Trepaſſi, with black colours, drums beating and trumpets ſounding. It is impoſſible to relate the havock they made there, burning all before them. When they left Newfoundland, they ſailed for the Weſt Indies, and from thence to the iſland Deſcada, it being judged the moſt convenient place at that time of the year, to meet with a rich booty.

From thence they ſteered toward the Arabian coſt, near the river Indus, where eſpying a ſail they gave her chace: and at their near approach ſhe hoiſted Mogul colours, and ſeemed as if ſhe would ſtand upon her defence, whilſt Avery contented himſelf to cannonade her at a diſtance; which made many of his men begin to mutiny, damning him for a coward. But Avery knew better; and commanding the ſloops to attack her, one on her bow, and the reſt on her quarter, clapt her on board; upon which ſhe ſtruck her colours, and yielded. Aboard her was one of the Mogul's own daughters, with ſeveral perſons of diſtinction; who were carrying rich offerings of jewels, and other valuable preſents to Mecca. Which booty was the more conſiderable

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becauſe thoſe people always travel with great magnificence, having all their ſlaves and attendants with them, beſides jewels, and great ſums of money to defray their expences. But Avery, not content with this, raviſhed the princeſs, and uſed other beaſtly actions to the ladies of her retinue; then taking her into his own ſhip, he made the beſt of his way to Madagaſcar, where he had a child by her, which died in its infancy, and ſhe ſoon after broke her heart. Her father the Great Mogul no ſooner heard of it, than he threatened all Europe with revenge; and when he found they were Engliſhmen, that had defiled his daughter, and robbed him he ſwore to ſend a mighty army, to extirpate, with fire and ſword, all the Engliſh from their ſettlements on the Indian coaſts. This gave no ſmall uneaſineſs to the Indian company at London; and tho' they proteſted their innocence, and that it was done contrary to the laws of England, as well as nations, yet it took up no ſmall time, as well as expence, to pacify him; which could never have been done, had they not promiſed to fit out a fleet to retake his daughter, and refund him the damage he ſuſtained.

In the mean time Avery was making the beſt of his way to Madagaſcar with the princeſs and his booty; intending to make that place the repoſitory of his riches, and to build a fortification to defend himſelf againſt any thing that might happen, well knowing he ſhould bring all Europe upon his back for what he had done; and that, if he could not defend himſelf, he muſt expect no mercy.

But firſt, he conſidered that it was neceſſary to ſecure the money, which yet was aboard the ſloops; and therefore he ſent a meſſage to each of the captains, deſiring to ſpeak with them, in order to hold a council, to conſider what was to be done next for their further preſervation. They no ſooner came on board than he began to harangue them in this tarpaulin oratory with their bravery and courage, introducing them into his cabin, where he had got a barrel of flip ready made for their entertainment. After he found them a little merry, Captains and heroes, ſaid he, you all know how lucky this expedition has been, which if we take due care of we have all made our fortunes, without running any more hazards at ſea. Let us make the beſt of our way to Madagaſcar, where we have riches enough to eſtabliſh a colony, and build a fortification for our defence. You are not inſenſible what we have done againſt the Mogul's ſhip will alarm all the world, therefore, my brave boys, let us run no riſks; let us ſecure what we have got, in caſe of a ſtorm or ſeparation. As for my ſhip it is of ſufficient force and power to defend itſelf againſt any ſurprize. Wherefore, if you

you ſhall think fit to put all the cheſts on board my ſhip, you ſhall every one ſeal them up with your own ſeals, till we arrive at the N. E. part of Madagaſcar, the place agreed to rendezvous at. To this they all agreed, being, by this time overloaded with liquor. But it happened very luckily for Avery when the cheſts were got aboard, none of the captains had got any other ſignet than a tobacco pipe, and one of them his wife's thimble, which he took from her by miſtake at parting. Avery now grew weary of his gueſts, thinking with himſelf how he ſhould keep all the treaſure in the midſt of ſo many concerned in it. But being reſolved to bite the biters, he feigned himſelf ſick, and ſeemed to fall into a ſwoon. Zounds, ſaid one of the gueſts, we have killed our commodore: let us be gone leſt the whole ſhip's crew ariſe and knock us on the head. Which they all did, ſo that Avery ſoon became maſter of their all, without any poſſibility of their ever being able to call him to account for it afterwards.

Avery had now nothing to do, but to ſecure the men in his own ſhip to ſtand by him. this he eaſily did, by telling them they had nothing to fear, the treaſure being now in their own hands and that if they would ſtand by him, he did not doubt but to order it ſo, as not only to cheat the ſloops crew of their parts, but alſo to make them ſubſervient to them in their new intended ſettlement. By this time they came in ſight of Madagaſcar, where they eſpy'd two ſloops that had put in for refreſhment, viz. George Dew, and capt. Thomas Tew, from Bermudas, who had both turned pirates. This happened very luckily for Avery, for having ſecured the men and ſloops he ſtrengthened his alliance and was thereby prepared againſt any thing the others could offer.

As faſt as they got aſhore, Avery put them to work upon his new fortification, and if any of them began to talk of a diviſion of the treaſure, he told them, they had not time at preſent. So much influence he had over the common ſeamen, that when two of the mates began only to murmur, they were both hung up at the maſt to frighten others from the like attempts. He had no ſooner got his fortification in ſome order, than he began to form a ſociety, and made ſeveral degrees of officers under him, as if he had been a ſovereign; always preferring thoſe he judged moſt in his intereſt. And for the male contents, he took care to keep them under due obedience. So that in a few years it became the rendezvous of all the pirates in the world; and Avery thought himſelf not only in a condition to keep in ſubjection the petty kings that inhabited the iſland but alſo

to make alliance with foreign powers, which latter he often attempted, but could never bring it about.

He suffered no ship to go out without his passport, and when it returned, he had the tenths of all the prizes, so that he became so great, that the petty kings of the island sued for his protection, and yearly paid him contribution, which was commonly their daughters and young virgins, to be given unto his subjects.

You must understand that the natives are a sort of negroes, who have long hair, and are not of so beautiful a complexion as those of Guiney, and they have many Princes, who are continually making war upon one another. When Avery first settled among them, his protection was very much courted by every one of these kings: and whosoever paid him best he always joined with, they being sure to be victorious. So that in a little time Avery and his men became so terrible to the negroes, that if they saw but a file of white men among their enemies when they were going to engage, they would run away faster than they would from the devil.

Avery had every now and then the horrors and dread of an awakened conscience; and being sensible of the vast treasure he had in jewels, which he could no way dispose of in Europe, because he could settle no correspondence there, but in piracy, and robbery, he made several underhand offers to some men in power in England, of very large sums, some says to the amount of the national debt, to be permitted to come home. Yet, tho' the government at that time had very great need of money, his proposals could no way be complied with, in justice and honour to our nation, as well as equity and friendship to the Mogul, with whom our East India Company carries on a considerable trade. Avery now became so tyrannical, that his government became troublesome to his neighbours, and uneasy to his people; he grew wanton in cruelty; causing every day 2 or 3 of his associates to be put to some cruel death or other, upon any slight pretence, or for his diversion. But he soon found that fear of his power would not secure him against a surprize; for his men began to separate themselves amongst the negroes, and teach them the use of fire arms, and lend them their guns for their defence, who divided themselves, like the Jews into several tribes; each having a separate fortification and sovereignty, building a citadel for defence; by which they soon became terrible to Avery, and very often, to one another. This made Avery bethink himself of a retreat, judging it more honourable to run the hazard of being hanged in his native country, than to be cut in pieces by his own subjects, which he found would unavoidably happen, if he

he continued much longer among them. He diſcovered his deſign to ſome intimate friends, with whom he privately ſhipped himſelf in a ſmall ſloop, taking the treaſure he had left, and his jewels, with him, to ſeek his fortune afreſh.

In this condition he and his ſmall company embarked. They touched at ſeveral parts of America where, in ſome unſuſpected places they ventured aſhore. At length they arrived at Boſton in New England, where he had ſome thoughts of ſettling; but finding that place not convenient for him; becauſe moſt of his wealth lay in diamonds; he reſolved with thoſe few companions that were left to ma e the beſt of his way to Ireland. Many of his companions deſerted him in New England, contenting themſelves with that little dividend he gave them, and not knowing any thing of the diamonds he had about him.

In their voyage to Ireland, they ſailed north about, and put into one of the northern parts of that kingdom, where they diſpoſed of their ſloop, and ſeparated themſelves as ſoon as they landed. Avery going to Cork, and his companions to Dublin, where they ſtaid till K. William's pardon was publiſhed, which they all accepted, and pleaſed too. But Avery being now left alone to the wide world, was in ſeveral doubts what he ſhould do with himſelf: ſometimes reſolving to expoſe them to ſale there: but believing that it would be dangerous in that country, at length he reſolved to go to Briſtol, where he fancied he might find ſome friend or other, if not for his ſake, yet for their own intereſt, whom he might intruſt them with. But there the ſame dread ſeized him as in Ireland, and he was afraid of his own ſhadow: and ſo he departed from thence, and travelled into Devonſhire: and as ſoon as he came to Biddiford, he ſent to an old acquaintance of his fathers to come to him, to whom he communicated his whole ſecret, and deſired his advice how he might diſpoſe of his effects, who adviſed him (after ſeveral ways and means propoſed) and withal aſſured him, that he was very well acq ainted with an eminent merchant in whom he might put confidence that he would not betray him, as well as that he would bring him a good return for his diamonds (if he gave them a commiſſion to ſell them,) and all for a little profit. To which Avery readily agreeing, returned him a thouſand thanks; and promiſing him a large gratuity for his good will and kindneſs, deſired him to go to the merchant and fathom him and if he thought it proper, to let him into the ſecret. This his friend conſented to; and brought the merchant along with him to Avery, at Biddiford, who gave him all the aſſurances imaginable of his honour and integrity. Upon which Avery delivered him his diamonds and ſome

veſſels of gold; and the merchant, in return, let him have what money he had about him, promiſing him any further ſupplies he ſhould have occaſion for.

Avery changed his name to that of Johnſton, and lived at Biddiford, and thereabouts, without making any figure; yet he could not forbear diſcovering himſelf to ſome of his relations who often came to ſee him, whom he was obliged to treat, and to one or two of them to give huſhmoney, whereby he ſoon ſpent all he had; and hearing nothing from his merchants, he writ ſeveral letters to them, but all to no purpoſe; he could have no other returns but fair promiſes; he reſolved therefore to go privately to the merchant at Briſtol, where, inſtead of money he met with a moſt ſhocking repulſe; for he deſiring him to give him any account he thought proper, the merchant ſoon ſtopped his mouth, by threatening to diſcover him. This put him into a grievous paſſion, ſwearing that the merchant was a greater pirate than himſelf. But all this would not do; the merchant declaring that for his impudence he would ſecure him, if ever heard from him again, gave him ten guineas, and bid him go about his buſineſs, or he would ſoon wiſh he had. With this money he made his way once more to Ireland, hoping there to bring his merchant to ſome compoſition; but all to no purpoſe, for though he writ letters after letters, and told him he was reduced even to beggary, yet he could have no anſwer, which made him reſolve to return, and caſt himſelf upon him, be the conſequence what it would; which he ſoon after did, putting himſelf on board a veſſel bound for Plymouth, agreeing to work his paſſage over; for when he had landed he was neceſſitated to travel on foot, and beg his way to Biddiford: where, when he arrived he found no better comfort than before; nothing but hard words and uſage. Upon which he took to his bed, fell ſick, and after a ſhortilneſs died and was buried by the pariſh of Biddiford in the church-yard. He died the tenth day of June, in the firſt year of the reign of King George I.

I think it not improper under this head, to return to Madagaſcar, and enquire what became of the pirates whom Avery left behind him on the iſland, who by this time had ſettled all over the country, taking two or three wives a piece from among the moſt beautiful of the negroe women.

Their ſlaves they employed in fiſhing, hunting; and planting of rice; and to the others they gave protection on account of a tribute they yearly brought them of the beſt of the produce of the country; ſo that they were become ſo powerful that they began to divide in ſeparate parts of the iſland. But they uſed their power ſo like tyrants, that the negroes

negroes conſpired together to rid themſelves of their new maſters in one night; which they had certainly done, had not a negro woman diſcovered their deſign. However this made them more cautious of the negroes for the time to come, and finding their power alone could not ſecure them from a ſurprize, they endeavoured to ſet the negroes together by the ears, whilſt they ſtood by, looking on as neuters. And when this would not do, they endeavoured to ſpirit up private quarrels among them, till they killed one another; teaching them how to ſurprize their adverſaries, and lent them guns to diſpatch them with, being ſure the murderers would fly to them. By theſe and ſuch like arts, their bodies were greatly multiplied, ſo that they began to divide at greater diſtances, and made choice of places overrun with wood, and lying near waters, digging deep ditches round their houſes.

Thus they lived, in fear of the negroes, as much as they were in fear of them, at the time that Cap Rogers went to Madagaſcar in the Delicia, to buy ſlaves, in order to ſell them to the Dutch at Batavia, where he met with the pirates, who, at that time had been upon the iſland near thirty-years, having a motely generation of children and grand-children among them, who, upon their firſt ſeeing them, ſuppoſed him to be a man of war ſent to take them, and upon that account they fled into their holes and caves, but when they found his men came aſhore without any acts of hoſtility and that their buſineſs was to trade with the negroes, they came out attended like princes, only they had nothing to cover them, but the ſkins of beaſts untanned, without ſhoes or ſtockings.

However they ſoon changed their raiment, and for the ſlaves they ſold, got good cloaths and other neceſſaries; which having put upon their backs they ventured on board the Delicia, a ſhip of 40 guns, getting ſoon acquainted with the men, where they ſeemed to be very curious in examining the ſhip; which they afterwards owned was to try if it was practicable to ſurprize her in the night. But it ſeems the captain was aware of them, and kept ſo ſtrong a watch that they found it was in vain to attempt it: and therefore they thought to inveigle ſome of the men aſhore in order to perſuade them to ſeize the captain and the reſt of the men, and upon a ſignal from on board the ſhip, they would be ready and come to their aſſiſtance; promiſing to them great profits by going a pirating with them, not doubting with ſuch a ſhip they ſhould be able to take any veſſel at Sea. But captain Rogers prevented it, for, as luck would have it, obſerving too great an intimacy between them and ſome of his men,

he would not ſuffer them for the future ſo much as to talk together, but ſent an officer to treat about their ſlaves.

Before he ſailed away, they confeſſed all: ſo he left them as he found them, rogues, from the very beginning, only with fewer ſlaves than they had. One of theſe great men, I remember, told me, he had been a water man, upon the river Thames, in England, where having killed a man, he made the beſt of his way for the Weſt Indies and was one of them that run away with the ſloop from thence. And I further obſerved. That there was not one among them all that could read or write; but theſe wretches being moſt of them now dead or deſtroyed, I do not thing it worth my while to give the reader any more trouble about them.

Capt.

Capt. MARTEL and his Crew.

THE neceſſity there is of giving out a multitude of commiſſions to privateers in the Weſt Indies, in time of war to preſerve trade is generally believed to be the cauſe of the number of pirates in the time of peace; for the men who ſhip themſelves on board privateers, are generally deſperate and bold, capable of any undertaking wherein there is but a bare probability of profit and gain to ſupport their extravagancies. Theſe men not finding the ſame profit among merchantmen, as they uſually meet with in privateers, when the wars are at and, and all their money ſpent, uſually take to piracy, which I think is the beſt reaſon that can be given, why we have more pirates now than formerly; for no man ever lived under a better government than the preſent, and the ſeamen were never ſo well paid as now; and therefore

fore whatever ſome pretended. I am ſure diſaffection can be no cauſe, but purely fool hardineſs, and a vicious courſe of life.

Captain Martel ſet out with a pirate ſloop, in Sept. 1710, with 80 men cruiſing about Jamaica, where he took a galley and plundered her of above 1000l. From thence he went to the port of Davena, off which he took a galley, mounting 24 guns, putting ſome of the men aſhore, and keeping the others with the ſhip to increaſe his company. This ſhip he then ed on with 100 men, and left 30 hands in the ſloop, and then ſailed to the leeward iſlands, where he gave chaſe to the Dolphin, a ſhip of 20 guns, bound for Newfoundland, and took her. In December, following, he took another ſhip, called the Kent, coming from Jamaica, which, after he had plundered of her proviſions, he let her go. Afterwards he met with a ſhip belonging to Barbadoes, which he alſo robbed of her proviſion, and ſome men, and then let her go. He next met with the Greyhound galley, of London, coming from Guiney to Jamaica, from which he took all her gold duſt, elephants teeth, and 40 ſlaves, leaving her to proceed on her voyage.

Thus this ſucceſful villain went on for a long time, robbing all he met, with ſomething or another; and being overloaded with riches and proviſions, he judged it high time to get into harbour, as well to refit, as to get ſome refreſhment and, if poſſible, diſpoſe of ſome of their booty. Whereupon he reſolved to make the beſt of his way to Santa Cruz, where he thought he might lie ſnug till he got ready for further buſineſs: having with him a ſhip of 24 guns, a ſloop of 8, another ſhip of 10 guns, a ſloop of 4, and three prizes. With this fleet he got into a ſmall harbour on the N. W. part of the iſland, where they had not above 13 or 14 feet water, with rocks and ſands, which they imagined would ſecure them from wind and ſea, as well as from any conſiderable force that ſhould come againſt them. But their councils were ſoon defeated; for although they took all the care imaginable, and had fortified themſelves in an almoſt impregnable manner, making a battery of 6 guns upon the iſland, and another battery on the north point of the road and warped in one of the ſloops with 10 guns, at the mouth of the channel, yet all theſe precautions proved fruitleſs, for they had no ſooner began to unrig and unload their ſhips, in order to clean them, than they were ſurprized in the following manner.

General Hamilton, governor of the Leeward iſlands, ſent an expreſs to Barbadoes to captain Hume, commander of the Scarborough man of war, of 30 guns, and 140 men, to inform

inform him that two pirate ſloops had plundered ſeveral ſhips near Antigua. Upon which news, although there was a ſickneſs in his ſhip, he having buried above 20 men, and having above 40 ſick at the time, whom he ſet aſhore and left behind him, yet he reſolved to go in purſuit of them, and to call at the other iſlands for men to ſupply their places. He took 15 men from St Chriſtopher's, and as many from Nevis with whom he ſailed to the iſland of Anguilla, where he learned that two ſloops had been at Spaniſh Town, one of the Virgin Iſlands; but when he came there he could hear no more news of them, only that they had been there about a month before.

Upon this the captain deſigned to go back the next day to his ſtation at Barbadoes; but that night a boat anchored there from Santa Cruz, who informed him that he ſaw a pirate of 24 guns, with 5 or 6 other veſſels, going into the N. W. part of the iſland. The Scarborough weighed immediately, and next day came in ſight of the rovers, but the pilot refuſed to venture in with the ſhip, ſo that ſhe was obliged to come to an anchor near the channel, at whom the pirates fired red hot-bullets, which ſhe returned on their ſhips and batteries. The next night capt. Hume weighed anchor, fearing he might fall onthe reef, and ſo ſtood off and on for a day or two, to block them up, and then ſtood out to ſea; which the pirates ſeeing, thought to warp out, and ſlip away from the iſland, but they ran aground; and ſeeing the Scarborough ſtand in again they quitted the ſhip and ſet her on fire, burning 20 negroes in her. Nineteen pirates made their eſcape in a ſmall ſloop, but the captain and the reſt, with twenty negroes took to the woods, where in all probability they were ſtarved, for they were never heard of after.

EDWARD

EDWARD TEACH, alias BLACKBEARD.

EDWARD TEACH was a Briſtol man, and had ſerved many years in the late wars in a privateer fitted out from Jamaica, in which he had often diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his boldneſs. He was never thought fit to be entruſted with any command, till he went a pirating in the year 1716, when captain Benjamin Horningold put him into a prize ſloop, with whom he kept company till Horningold ſurrendered.

In 1717, Teach and Hornigold ſailed from Providence for America, where in their way they took a veſſel with above 100 barrels of flour, as alſo a ſloop from Bermudas, and a ſhip bound to Carolina, from which they got good plunder. After cleaning at Virginia, they returned to the Weſt Indies, and made prize of a French Guineyman, bound to Martinico, which Teach was made captain of; but Hornigold, with his ſloop, returned to Providence, and ſurrendered to mercy.

Aboar d

Aboard the French Guineſhip, Teach mounted 46 guns, and called her Queen Ann's Revenge. Not long after he fell in with the Scarborough man of war, who, after a long fight, finding ſhe could do no good with Teach, left him, and returned to Barbadoes and Teach ſailed to Spaniſh America, In his way he met with major Bonnet, a gentleman formerly of good eſtate in Barbadoes in a ſmall ſloop, with which he had turned pirate: but Teach finding Bonnet knew nothing of the matter, took him into his own ſhip, and made one Richards captain in his room, telling the major that as he had not been uſed to the fatigues of the ſea, he had better decline it and take his pleaſure aboard his ſhip. At Turnuſſl, they took in freſh water, but ſeeing a ſloop coming in, they ran out to meet her, who ſtruck her ſail, upon ſight of the black flag to Teach, who took the captain and his men aboard, and put Iſrael's hands to command the ſloop. From thence they ſailed to the bay, where they found a ſhip and four ſloops. Teach hoiſted his black colours, at the ſight which the captain and his men left the ſhip, and ran into the woods. Teach's quarter maſter and ſome of his men took poſſeſſion of her, and Richards ſecured the ſloops: one of which they burnt, becauſe ſhe belonged to Boſton, where ſome of his men had been hanged; but the others, they let go after plundering them.

From hence they ſailed to the Grand Canaries; then to the Bahama Wreck's; and then to Carolina: where they took a brigantine and two ſloops, lying off the bar of Charleſtown; as alſo a ſhip bound for London, with ſome paſſengers on board. The next day they took another veſſel coming out, and two pinks going in, and a brigantine with negroes, in the face of the town, which put the inhabitants into a ſad fright, being in no condition to help themſelves.

Teach, alias Blackbeard, ſent Richards along with Mr. Mark, one of the priſoners, to demand a cheſt of medicines of the governor, ſeveral of his men being ſick on board; threatening, otherwiſe, to burn the ſhips and deſtroy all the priſoners, among whom was one Mr Samuel Wrag, one of the council. Although this went very much againſt the inhabitants, yet they were forced to comply with it, to ſave the lives of the many fools he had in his cuſtody. So ſending him a cheſt worth three or four hundred pounds, Richard went ſafe back to the ſhips with his booty; which as ſoon as Blackbeard (for ſo I will call him for the future) had received, he let the ſhip and priſoners go, having firſt taken fifteen hundred pounds ſterling, and ſome proviſions out of her.

From thence they ſailed to North Carolina, where he had thoughts of breaking up the company, and ſecuring the money

ney and the beſt effects for himſelf and friends. Accordingly he run aground; and, as it had been by accident, calls hands to his aſſiſtance, where he run the ſloop aſhore, near the other, and ſo they were both loſt. This done, Blackbeard goes into the Revenge, and maroons 17 men upon a defart iſland, where they muſt have inevitably periſhed, if Bonnet had not after taken them up.

Blackbeard went ſtraight to the governor of North Carolina with twenty of his men, and pleaded his Majeſty's pardon, and received certificates thereupon. He went to his ſloop, which lay at Okerencock inlet, and ſet out to ſea upon another expedition, ſteering his ſhip towards Bermudas. Meeting with one or two Engliſh veſſels, he robbed them only of proviſions for his preſent occaſions; but meeting with a French ſhip loaded with ſugar and cocao, he brought her home with her cargo, to North Carolina, where the governor and the pirates ſhared the booty. He had no ſooner arrived there, but he, and four of his men, made affidavit, that they found the French ſhip at ſea, without ever a man on board upon which ſhe was condemned. The governor had ſixty hogſheads of ſugar for his dividend, his ſecretary twenty and the reſt was ſhared among the other pirates. And for fear the ſhip ſhould be diſcovered by ſome that might come into nto the river, Blackbeard, under pretence that ſhe was leack and would ſink, obtained an order from the governor, to bring her into the river, and burn her: which they did, and ſunk her bottom.

The ſloops trading in the river, being ſo often pillaged by Blackbeard, conſulted with traders what courſe to take; knowing it was in vain to apply to the governor, therefore they ſent a deputation to the governor of Virginia, to ſolicit a force from the men of war, to deſtroy this pirate. Accordingly the governor conſulted with the captains of the Peal and Lime man of war, which lay in Jame's river. Whereupon it was agreed that the governor ſhould have a couple of ſmall ſloops, and they ſhould be manned out of the men of war, the command of which was given to Mr Robert Maynard, firſt lieutenant of the Pearl. But, before they ſailed, it was agreed in council, to offer a reward of one hundred pounds for any one who ſhould take Edward Teach, commonly called Blackbeard; for every lieutenant, maſter, quarter maſter, boatſwain, or carpenter, twenty pounds; for every man taken on board each ſloop, ten pounds.

Upon this the lieutenant ſailed from James's river in Virginia, the 17th of November, 1718; and the 21ſt, in the even-

evening, came to Okerencock inlet, where he had ſight of the pirate. And although this expedition was made with all the ſecrecy imaginable, yet Blackbeard had notice of it from the governor and his ſecretary: but having heard ſeveral falſe reports before, he gave the leſs credit to this, till he ſaw the ſloops, and then he put himſelf in a poſture of defence with his twenty five men.

Lieutenant Maynard came to anchor that night becauſe the channel was ſo intricate that there was no getting in, in the dark. In the morning, coming without gun-ſhot of the pirate, he received his fire; whereupon Maynard ſtood directly towards him, endeavouring to make a running fight. After this proceeded a bloody fight. Maynard's men being moſt expoſed, he loſt twenty at one broadſide; upon which he ordered his men under deck, and bid them get ready for cloſe fighting upon the firſt ſignal. Then Blackbeard's men poured in grenadoes; after which, ſeeing no hands on board, he told his men they were all kill'd; let us jump in, and fall to plunder; which they had not ſooner done, but the lieutenant and his men gave them as unwelcome a reception as ever they met with before. The lieutenant and Blackbeard fired firſt at each other, and then they went to it ſword in hand, whilſt the men on each ſide were as warmly engaged as their captain, until the veſſel was covered all over with blood. Blackbeard ſtood it till he had received above twenty wounds, five of them being ſhots, before he fell down dead. Eight of his fourteen men being killed, and the other ſix much wounded, they called quarter, which was granted; and than the lieutenant attacked the men, with equal bravery, who remained in the ſloop, and took them.

The lieutenant cauſed Blackbeard's head to be cut off, and hung at the bowſprit end: with which he ſailed to Bath Town to get his wounded men cured; and then began to rummage the pirate ſloop aboard which he found ſeveral letters of correſpondence between the governor of North Carolina, and ſecretary, and ſome traders of New York, and Blackbeard. Thereupon, going to Bath Town, in Nort Carolina, he ſeized, in the governor's ſtorehouſe, the ſixty hogſheads of ſugar, and his ſecretary's (Mr Knight) twenty which was their dividend of the plunder taken in the French ſhip beforementioned.

After his men were a little recovered, he returned to the men of war in Jame's river, in Virginia, with Blackbeard's head hanging at the bowſprit, and fifteen priſoners, thirteen of whom were hanged, one of them being taken, the night before, out of a trading ſloop; and the other, not being in

the fight, was taken at Bath Town, having been juſt before diſabled by Blackbeard in one of his drunken humours.

The night before the engagement, being aſked if he ſhould chance to be killed, whether his wife knew where his money was: he anſwered, that nobody but the devil and himſelf knew where it was and the longeſt liver ſhould take all.

The Names of the Pirates killed in the Engagement were:

Edward Blackbeard, commander; Philip Morton, gunner; Garrat Gibbons, boatſwain; Owen Robert, carpenter; Thomas Miſlar, quarter-maſter: John Huſk, Joſeph Curtice, Joſeph Brooks, and N. Jackſon.

Theſe following were hanged, except the two laſt.

John Garnes, John Brooks, James Blake, John Gibbs, Thomas Gates, James White, Richard Styles, Cæſar Joſeph Philips, James Robbins, John Martin, Edward Salter, Stephen Daniel, Richard Groeiſarl, Iſrael Hands, and Samuel Odel.

Major.

Major STEDE BONNET, and his Crew.

THE major was a gentleman of fortune, and diſtinction in the iſland of Barbadoes; who before his piracy, bore the character of a worthy honeſt gentleman, and nobody could ever account of this his undertaking, becauſe he neither wanted learning or underſtanding. He fitted out a ſloop, with ten guns and ſixty men, which he named the Revenge, at his own expence, and ſailed from Barbadoes for the Capes of Virginia, where he took the Anne from Glaſgow, the Turbet from Barbadoes, the Endeavour from Briſtol, the Young from Leith, and many others. From thence he went to New York, and there took a ſloop and then ſtood in at Gardiner's iſland, where he bought proviſions and went

off. Auguſt 1717. he came off the bar of South Carolina, and took a ſloop and brigantine, which they plundered; he diſmiſſed the brigantine, but took the ſloop with him to an inlet in North Carolina, where he careened, and ſet her on fire.

Afterwards he put to ſea, but could not agree with his men what courſe to take; for the major being no ſailor, was obliged to ſubmit to many things his men impoſed upon him. When falling in with Edward Teach, alias Blackbeard, who was a good ſailor, but a harden'd villain, Bonnet's crew joined with him, and put Bonnet aboard Blackbeard's ſhip.

But Blackbeard, loſing his ſhip at Topſail Inlet ſurrendered to the king's proclamation; when Bonnet reaſſumed the command of his own ſloop, and ſailed directly for Bath Town in North Carolina, where he alſo ſurrendered himſelf, and received a certificate; and getting a clearance for his ſloop, pretended to ſail for the iſland of St Thomas, to get the emperor's commiſſion to go a privateering upon the Spaniards. But returning to Topſail Inlet, he found that Blackbeard and his gang were gone with their effects, and that they had ſet on ſhore, on a ſmall ſandy iſland about a league from the continent 17 men, without any proviſions or veſſel to eſcape. There they had been two knights and one day without any ſuſtenance when, to their inexpreſſible joy, they ſaw major Bonnet, who had been informed of their being there by two of Blackbeard's crew, who had eſcaped to avoid his cruelty.

Then he ſteered his courſe towards Virginia, where meeting with a pink having proviſions on board, and they being want, he took out of her 10 barrels of pork, and 500 weight of bread, and gave her in exchange ten baſkets of rice and an old cable.

Two days after they took a ſloop of ſixty tons; from which they took two hogſheads of rum, and two of molaſſes and then put in her eighteen, to take care of the prize ſloop; but they, not liking their new acquaintance, took the firſt opportunity to get off with her.

After this, the major threw off all reſtraint and became a down right pirate by the name of captain Thomas taking and plundering all the veſſels he met with. He took off Cape Henry, two ſhips from Virginia, bound to Glaſgow; the next day a ſmall ſloop from Virginia, bound to Bermudas, and from which they took twenty barrels of Pork, and gave her, in return two barrels of rice, and as much molaſſes. The next day they took another Virginia man bound to Glaſgow, out of which they took two men and a few ſmall

things,

things, and gave her a barrel of pork, and another of bread From thence they ſailed to Philadelphia, where they took a ſchooner coming from North Carolina to Boſton, from which they took two men, and two dozen of calves ſkins, to make covers for guns. In the latitude of 32, off Delaware river, near Philadelphia, they took two ſnows bound to Briſtol, from which they took money and goods to the amount of two hundred pounds; as alſo a ſloop of 60 Tons, from Philadelphia to Barbadoes, out of which they took a few goods, and let her go. The 10th of July, they took a ſloop of fifty tons, bound from Philadelphia to Barbadoes loaden with proviſion, which they kept, alſo another of 50 tons, from Antigua to Philadelphia, having on board rum, molaſſes, ſugar, cotton, and indigo, to the value of 500 l. all which they kept. Then they left Delaware bay, and ſailed to Cape Fear river, where they ſtaid almoſt two months to repair their ſloop, which proved very leaky; till news came to Carolina, of a pirate's ſloop, with her prizes, being there a careening.

Whereupon Colonel William Rhet offered to go, with two ſloops, to attack them; which being, by the governor and council, approved of, he was commiſſioned on board the Henry, with 8 guns and 70 men, commanded by capt. John Taſtere, and the Sea Nymph, commanded by capt. Farrier Hall, with as many guns and men, both under the direction of the colonel. He went on board the Henry, Sept. 11, and ſailed from Charles Town to Swillivant's iſland, in order to cruize, where he was informed by a ſmall ſhip from Antigua, within ſight of the bar, was taken and plundered by Charles Vane, in a brigantine of 16 guns and 100 men, that he had taken two ſloops; one capt. Dill maſter from Barbadoes, and the other capt. Thomſon, from Guiney, with 70 negroes, which they put on board one Yeates his conſort, a ſmall ſloop with 25 men; who being weary of this courſe of life, ran into Ediſto river, and ſurrendered to his Majeſty's pardon: by which the owners got their negroes again, and Yeates and his men had their certificates ſign'd.

Vane cruized for ſometime thereabouts, in hopes to take Yeates, and be revenged on him: during which time he took a ſhip bound to London, to whom he gave out that he deſigned to go ſouthward, which Colonel Rhet hearing, ſailed over the bar the 15th, with the two ſloops, and went after the pirate Vane; but not meeting with him, tacked and ſtood for cape Fear, according to his firſt deſign; and, on the 26th following, he entered the river, where he ſaw Bonnet, and the three ſloops his prizes, at anchor; and the pilot running

the sloop aground, hindered their getting up that night. The pirates seeing the sloop and not knowing who they were mann'd their canoes, and sent them down to take them; but finding their mistake, Bonnet took all the men out of the prizes to engage them. Colonel Rhet's sloops the next morning getting under sail, stood for the pirates who designed only to make a running fight: but the colonel getting upon his quarters he edged in upon the shore, and run his sloop a ground. The colonel's sloops were soon in the same condition: the Henry grounded within pistol shot of the pirate, upon his bow; the other right a head of him, almost out of gun shot, which made it of but very little use to the colonel. By this time the pirate had a very great advantage. For his sloop lifted from colonel Rhet's which covered them all over: and the colonel's sloop lifting the same way was much exposed for about five hours, whilst they lay a-ground. The colonel's sloop being first afloat, he got into deeper water, and after mending his rigging, stood for the pirate, to go directly on board him, which they prevented, by hoisting a flag of truce, and soon after surrendered. The colonel lost in this action 10 men, and had 14 wounded. The Sea Nymph had 2 killed and 3 wounded. The next day the colonel weighed from Cape Fear and arrived at Charlestown, Oct 3. to the no small joy of the people of Carolina.

There being no public prison, Bonnet was committed into the custody of the marshall, and his men were kept at the watch house under a strick guard. A little before the trial, David Harriot the master, and Ignatius Rathe, boatswain, the evidences, were removed from the crew to the marshal's house from whence on the 24th Bonnet and Harriot made their escape; which as soon as the governor heard of, he published a proclamation, promising a reward of 700l. to any one that would take him, as also sent several boats with armed men in pursuit of him.

Bonnet stood to the northward, in a small vessel; but, tho' stress of weather and want of necessaries he was forced back to Swillivant's island. Of which information being given to the governor, he sent for colonel Rhet, and desired him once more to go in pursuit of him, which the colonel accepted: and having got all things ready, went that night to Willivants Island; where after a long search, he discovered them. After the colonel's men had fired upon them, and killed Harriot, Bonnet immediately surrendered himself, and was next morning, brought back to Charlestown, and confined under a strong guard till his trial which was haftened for fear he should give them the slip again.

On

On Oct. 28, 1718, a court of vice admiralty was held at Charleſtown, and by ſeveral adjournments to Nov. 10 following, by Nicholas Trot Eſq; judge of the vice admiralty, and chief judge of Carolina, and other aſſiſtant judges: when after the king's commiſſion was read, and a grand jury ſworn, judge Trot gave them a learned charge, and then the grand jury went out and found the bills; upon which a petit jury was ſworn, and the following perſons were arraigned and tried.

Stede Bonnet, alias Edward, alias Thomas, late of Barbadoes, merchant.
Robert Tucker, late of Jamaica, merchant.
Edward Robinſon, late of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, mariner.
Neal Paterſon, late of Aberdeen, do.
William Scot, late of Aberdeen, do.
William Eddy alias Needy, late of Aberdeen, do.
Alexander Annand, late of Jamaica, do.
George Roſs, late of Glaſgow, do
George Dunbin, late of Glaſgow, do.
John Ridge, late of London, do.
Mathew King, late of Jamaica, do.
Daniel Perry, late of Guernſey, do.
Henry Virgin, late of Briſtol do.
James Rattle, alias Robbins, late of London do.
Thomas Price, late of Briſtol, do.
James Wilſon, late of Dublin,
John Lopez, late of Oporto, do.
Zachariah Long late of Province of Holland, do
Job Bayly, late of London, do.
John William Smith, late of Charleſtown, in South Carolina, do.
Thomas Corman, late of Maidſtone in Kent, do.
John Thomas, late of Jamaica, do.
William Morriſon late of Jamaica do.
Samuel Booth, late of Charleſtown, do.
William Howet, late of Jamaica, do.
John Kent, late of North Carolina, do.
John Livres, alias Evis, late of Carolina, do.
John Brierly, alias Timberhead, late of Bath Town, in North Carolina, do.
Robert Boyd, late of the Bath Town, in North Carolina, do.
Thomas Nicholas, late of London, do.
Rowland Sharp, late of Bath Town, do.
Jonathan Clark, late of Charleſtown do.
Thomas Gerrard, late of Antigua, do.

All

All of whom; except the four laſt, were found guilty, and received ſentence of death, upon two indictments, viz. for robbing upon the high ſeas, the Francis, Peter manwarring commander; and for ſeizing, in a piratical manner, the ſloop fortune, Thomas Read, commander; to which they all pleaded. Not guilty, except Wilſon and Livres, who pleaded guilty to both indictments, and Perry to one only. Bonnet moved to go thro' both the indictments at once: but the court over-ruling it, he was found guilty of one, retracted his plea to the other. They made but little defence, pretending they were taken off a Maroon ſhore, and were ſhipped with major Bonnet to go to St. Thomas's; but wanting proviſions, they were obliged to do what they did; and the major himſelf pretended it was neceſſity, and not inclination that compelled them to do it. But that not appearing, they having all ſhared 10 or 11 l. a man, except the four laſt, they were all found guilty. After which the judge ſet forth the enormity of the crime and then pronounced judgment upon the perſons aforeſaid, except major Bonnet, who not being brought back in time, was not tried till November 10; and being then alſo found guilty, he received ſentence in like manner as the others; before whom judge Trot made an excellent ſpeech, ſaying afterwards:

"And now having diſcharged my duty as a Chriſtian, I "muſt do my office as a judge; which is, You the ſaid Stede "Bonnet, ſhall go from hence to the place from whence you "came, and from thence to the place of execution, where "you ſhall be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and "the Lord have mercy upon your ſoul."

Capt.

Capt. ENGLAND and his Crew.

EDWARD England went mate of a sloop that sailed out of Jamaica, and was taken by Winter a pirate, from whom he had the command of a sloop just before their settlement at Providence. The man was brave and good natured, and far from being cruel, as most of them are; and would not have committed so barbarous actions as he did, had not his companions compelled him to it.

He sailed to the coast of Africa, after the island of Providence was inhabited by the English. In his passage he took several ships, particularly the Cadogan snow belonging to Bristol, one Skinner master, who was murdered by those men who had formerly served under him. Upon a quarrel that happened between Skinner and them, about their wages, he shipt them on board a man of war, from which they deserted

ed, and went on board a ſhip in the weſt Indies, where they were taken by a pirate, and brought to Providence, and then they ſailed with England a pirating.

As ſoon as Skinner came on board, he ſaw his old boatſwain, who ſaid, ah! capt Skinner is it you? I am much in your debt, and now I ſhall pay you in your own coin. Theſe words put the captain in a panic; and indeed he had reaſon to be afraid for they immediately ſeized him, bound him to the windleſs, pelted him with glaſs bottles, afterwards whipped him about the deck, and then ſaid, becauſe he had been a good maſter he ſhould have an eaſy death; and ſo ſhot him through the head. The veſſel, and her cargo, they gave to Howel Davis.

After this England went into a harbour to clean his ſhip, and alſo fitted up the Peterborough, which he called the victory. Then putting out to ſea, they ſailed for the Eaſt Indies, and made Madagaſcar by the way. From thence after taking in water and proviſions, they went to Malabar, in the empire of the Mogul. Here they took ſeveral Indian veſſels and one European, a Dutch ſhip, which they exchanged for one of their own, and then came back to Madagaſcar, where they ſent ſeveral hands aſhore to kill veniſon and then reſolved to ſeek out for the remains of Avery's crew: but returning without ſucceſs, they being ſettled on the other ſide, they ſtaid no longer than they had cleaned their ſhips, and then ſailed to Johanna.

In the year 1719, the Bombay fleet conſiſting of four grabs the London Chandois, and ſome other ſhips, carried 1000 men to bombard and batter Gtapa, a fort belonging to Angria on the Malabar coaſt: which they not being able to do, fell in with the pirates in their return to Bombay. But capt. Upton the Commodore, having no orders, would not engage them; which ſo provoked the governor, for miſſing ſo favourable opportunity of cutting the pirates all off, that he gave the command to capt. Makra, with orders to fight them where ever he met with them.

But the pirates proceeded to the ſouthward, and took a ſmall ſhip out of Onore road, with a Dutch and two Portugueze men on board, one of whom they ſent to the captain, to inform him, that if he would ſupply them with water and proviſions he ſhould have his veſſel again. But the maſter would not agree to it; whereupon they ſent other perſons aſhore, and ſwore he ſhould be the laſt man they would give quarter to, and ſo put immediately for Laccadeva iſland, and arrived there in three days. But being informed by a Merchew, there was no anchor ground, they went to the

next

next iſland, called, Melincha, whence they were driven by a ſtorm, leaving behind them a hundred people, and all their water caſks; but in a week's time they regained the iſland, took their people on board, and filled their caſks. Proviſions being ſcarce they reſolved to viſit the Dutch at Cochin, and after three days ſail arrived off Tellicherry where they took a ſmall veſſel belonging to governor Adam's; who, giving an account of capt. Mekra's fitting out againſt them put them into a grievous paſſion.

Afterwards they arrived at Mauritius, where they refitted the Victory, and then ſailed, April 5. for Madagaſcar, but called firſt at the iſland Maſcarine, at the which they found a Portugueze ſhip, of 70 guns, at anchor diſabled by a violent ſtorm ſo that they eaſily became a pray to the pirates. She had on board the Conde Erecira, voice roy of Goa: they found on board her, in diamonds only, to the value of four millions of dollars. They made the viceroy priſoner, but in conſideration of his loſſes, accepted a ranſom of 2000 dollars, and then ſet him and his followers aſhore. Hearing that an Oſtender was on the leeward of that iſland, they ſailed and took her, and ſent her to Madagaſcar with news of their ſucceſs, where they followed themſelves ſoon after, with 200 Mezambique negroes, in the Portugueze ſhip.

When Taylor came with the Portugueze prize to Madagaſcar, they found that the Oſtender had made his men drunk and ſeized his ſhip, which they carried to the Mezambique, from whence the governor ordered her for Goa. But the pirates ſtaid and clean'd the Caſſandra, and divided very great plunder. Some who thought they had got enough, ſtaid at Madagaſcar; and the reſt, having no occaſion for two ſhips, burnt the Victory, ſhe being leaky, and went on board the Caſſandra, under the command of capt Taylor, deſigning to go for Cochin, to diſpoſe of their diamonds among their old friends the Dutch, and alſo to avoid the men of war that were in purſuit of them. But, as he was preparing to ſail, he heard of four men of war coming after him; therefore he altered his mind, ſailed for the main of Africa, and put in at Delagoa; where they were ſuprized in the evening with ſome ſhot from the ſhore. They took it for a deſart ſhore, but it proved otherwiſe; for a few months before, the Dutch Eaſt India company had ſettled a 100 men on it; who not being ſupplied with neceſſaries, were reduced to about 26 whom Taylor on their humble petition took on board, and they all became pirates with him.

Here they ſtayed about four months, careened their ſhips, and left Delagoa the letter end of December; but not agree-

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ing among themſelves, they parted; thoſe who were weary of that ſort of life, went on board the Portugueze prize, and ſailed for Madagaſcar: the others went on board the Caſſandra and ſailed for the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. The Mermaid man of war who was convoy to ſome merchantmen, would have gone to attack them had not the merchants, whom he had the care of declared, their protection was of more ſervice than deſtroying the pirates; and ſo he was obliged to be content with only diſpatching the news of it to Jamaica. This brought down the Lancelton, tho' it was a day or two too late; for they had juſt ſurrendered, with all their riches to the governor of Porto Bello where they now live upon their ſpoils, ſaying, others would have done as much had they had the ſame opportunity: ſwearing that whatever robberies they committed, they are not the only rogues in the world; for that the South Sea did more miſchief in a year, than they were able to do in their whole lives.

Capt.

Capt. CHARLES VANE, and his Crew.

CHARLES VANE went to Providence after he had ſtole the ſilver from the Spaniards, fetch'd up from the wrecks in the gulph of Florida. There he was when capt. Rogers arrived. Moſt of the pirates had then ſubmitted and received certificates, except Vane and his crew; who, upon ſight of capt. Rogers, ſet fire to a prize they had in the harbour, hoiſted their bloody flag, and fired at one of the men of war as they went off.

Two days after they met with a ſloop belonging to Barbadoes, which he took, and put twenty hands on board, with one Yates to command. Three days after, he fell in with an interloping trader, laden with pieces of eight, bound to Providence, which he alſo boarded. With theſe two prizes

they went to an uninhabited iſland and ſhared their booty, ſpending their time in extravagance, as moſt pirates do.

In May, 1718, being in want of proviſions they made to the windward, where they met with a Spaniſh ſloop bound to the Havanna, which they burnt, and putting the Spaniards in a boat, bid them go aſhore by its light. Then they fell in with a brigantine between St. Kitt's and Anguilla, with proviſions, which was what they much wanted. Afterwards, ſtanding to the Northward, they took ſeveral ſhips, all which they plundered, and then let them go.

In Auguſt, Vane, with his conſort Yates, came off South Carolina, and took a ſhip belonging to Ipſwich, laden with log wood, which they ordered the crew to throw overboard; but before they had half done he would not have her, but let her go about her buſineſs. In this voyage he took ſeveral other veſſels, particularly a large brig from Guinea, having 90 negroes aboard. The negroes he put on board Yates's veſſel, by which means the right owners came to have them again.

Vane having always treated his conſort Yates and his crew rudely, as only a tender to him, diſpleaſed him in ſuch a manner that he reſolved to take the firſt opportunity to leave Vane and accept of his majeſty's pardon. Beſides, the putting ſo many negroes aboard ſtill aggravated the matter, tho' he concealed it for the preſent. But, within a day or two, Yates came into North Edisto river, and ſent an expreſs to the governor, to deſire the benefit of his majeſty's pardon; which being granted, he ſurrendered his ſloop and negroes, and he and his men received certificates. The negroes capt. Thomſon had, for the uſe of the owners.

But Vane went into an inlet to the northward, where he met with Blackbeard, whom he ſaluted with his guns loaded with ſhot, fired in the air, as is cuſtomary among the pirates, & Blackbeard returned the ſalute; after which mutual civilities paſſed between them. In two or three days Vane left Blackbeard, and ſailed to the northward, when he took a ſmall brig off Long Iſland, bound from Jamaica to New England, which they rifled, and then ſent her away. From thence he cruiſed between cape Meiſs and cape Nicholas, tho' without any ſucceſs, for a long time. At length he met with a ſloop, which he expected to ſtrike upon hoiſting the black flag, but it proved to be a French man of war, which Vane perceiving, he trimmed his ſails and haſted away. The Frenchman ſet all ſails, and crowded after him. Vane was for making off, as faſt as he could, and having the heels of the man of war, got clear off.

The

The next day the matter was called over again, and they depoſed Vane from the command for being a coward, and put him on board a ſmall ſloop they had before taken, with all thoſe who voted for him and gave them proviſions and ammunition to look out for themſelves. After this, they choſe John Rackham captain, and ſailed for the Carribee iſlands.

Vane ſailed for the bay of Honduras repaired his ſloop, and then ſailed for the N. W. part of Jamaica, where he took a ſloop and two periaugers, out of which he took the men, but kept the ſloop, making Robert Deale captain. Coming into the bay, they found only the ſhip Pearl at anchor, who gave them a gun or two: but the pirates hoiſting the black flag ſhe ſtruck, and they carried her to Bernacko. In their way they took a ſloop, and made prize of her. From hence they ſailed a cruizing, Vane meeting with a violent tornado, he was ſoon ſeparated from his conſort, and drove upon a ſmall uninhabited iſland, where his ſloop was ſtaved, and moſt of his men drowned: but he eſcaped, and lived ſome weeks upon the ſubſtance of fiſhermen, who frequent the iſland to catch turtles: in which a ſloop from Jamaica, Holdford captain put in there for water, who knowing Vane would have no hing to ſay to him. Afterwards another ſhip put in, and not knowing him, took him aboard. Holdford returning from the bay, was met by the ſloop that had Vane aboard her, the captain whereof invited Holdford to dine with him which he did; and ſeeing Vane he ſaid to the captain, do you know who you have got aboard here? The captain anſwered, I have ſhipp'd a man who was caſt away in a trading ſloop; he ſems to be a briſk hand: It is (ſays Holdford) Vane, the notorious pirate. Then (ſaid the other) I will not keep him. Send him aboard me (ſays Holdford) and I will ſurrender him at Jamaica. Accordingly Holdford ſent his boat well mann'd to fetch him on board, and then put him into irons till he delivered him into the hands of Juſtice at Jamaica; where he was tried, condemned and executed; as was alſo, a little before, his conſort Robert Deale, brought thither by a man of war.

Capt. JOHN RACKHAM, and his Crew.

JOhn Rackham was quarter maſter to Vane's company, till Vane was turned out for not fighting the French man of war and Rackham made captain in his place, which happened about Nov. 48. 1718. His firſt courſe was among the Caribee iſlands, where he took and plundered ſeveral veſſels. Afterwards to the windward of Jamaica, he fell in with a Maderia man, which he detained untill he had made his market of her, and then reſtored her to her maſter, ſuffering Hoſea Tiſdal a tavern keeper in Jamaica, whom he had taken among his prizes, to go on board her, ſhe being bound for that iſland.

Afterwards he ſailed towarde the iſland Bermudas. where he took a ſhip bound to England from Carolina, and a ſmall ſhip from New-England, both which he carried to the Ba-

hama

hama islands, and there cleaned. But staying too long in that neighbourhood, capt. Rogers sent out a sloop well manned, which retook both the prizes, but the pirates made their escape.

From thence they proceeded to the back of Cuba, where Rackham staid a long time with his delilahs, till their provision was consumed, and then he concluded it time to look out for more; when as he was putting to sea, a guarda costa came in with a small English sloop, which he had taken as an interloper on the coast. The Spaniards seeing the pirates, attacked her, but finding he could not come up with her that night, as they lay close behind a little island, warps into the channel to make sure of her in the morning. Upon this Rackham took the crew into the boat, with their pistols and cutlasses, and falls aboard the Spaniard in the night, without being discovered, telling them, if they spoke, they were dead men, So slipping the cables drove out to sea, and waking the captain and his men in their hammocks, who rose in full expectation of the prize, they commanded them to take the boat immediately, or they were all dead men, and sent them aboard their empty sloop.

In the beginning of September, they went off the French part of Hispaniola, where they took two or three Frenchmen aboard, who were looking after some cattle grazing near the water side; then plundering two sloops, they returned to Jamaica, where they took a schooner.

Rackham continuing about this island longer than a man of his business ought to have done, give time to a canoe, which they had surprized in Ocho Bay, to inform the governor of Jamaica of Rackham's civilities to all he met with, going or coming from the island. Thereupon a Sloop was sent out in queſt of him, well mann'd and arm'd, under capt. Barnet, to repay him for all his good natur'd actions, and if possible, to bring him to the island. In the mean time Rackham met, near the Negril point, a small pettiauger, which upon sight of him run ashore, and landed her men; but Rackham hailing them, desired the pettiauger's men to come aboard him and drink a bowl of punch; swearing they were all friends, and would do them no harm. Hereupon they agreed to his requeſt, and went aboard him, tho' it prov'd fatal to every one of them, they being nine in all. For they were no sooner got aboard, and had laid down their muskets and cutlasses, in order to take up their pipes and make merry with their new acquaintance over a can of flip, but capt. Barnet's Sloop was in sight, which soon put a damp to all their merriment. Finding the sloop directly towards them,

they immediately weighed anchor and ſtood off. Barnet gave them chace and having the advantage of the wind, ſoon came up with them, gave them a broadſide or two, and after a very ſmall diſpute, took them and their nine gueſts, and brought them altogether into Port Royal, in about a fortnight's time.

Nov. 10 1720, a court of Admiralty was held at St Jago de la Vega, where the following perſons were tried and convicted of piracy and accordingly ſentence of death was paſſed upon them by the governor, viz. John Rackham, captain; George Fetherſtone maſter; Richard Corner, quartermaſter; John Davis, John Howel, Patrick Carty, Thomas Earl, James Dobbins, and Noah Harwood. Five of whom were hanged the next day at Gallows Point, and the reſt the day after. The three firſt were taken and hung in chains: Rackham at Plump Point, Fetherſtone at Bulh Quay, and Corner at Port Quay.

But what was yet more ſtrange, was the conviction of the nine gueſts who knew nothing of the matter, or at leaſt they pretended ſo. But the people would not believe them, becauſe it was proved that they came on board with piſtols and cutlaſſes. However they were ſo much favoured as to have the court adjourn'd to the 24th of January following to give a better account of themſelves than at that appeared to the court; beſides, the jury alſo then wanting ſufficient evidence to prove the pyratical intention of going on board the ſaid ſloop. The two frenchmen taken by Rackham from the iſland of Hiſpaniola, depoſed, that John Edton, Epward Warner, Thomas Baker, Thomas Quick, John Cole, Benjamin Palmer, Walter Rouſe, John Hanſon, and John Howard, came on board the Pirate's ſloop at Negril point, in Jamaica. Indeed they owned, that at firſt ſight of them they ran away from Rackham's ſloop; but that he hailing them they returned, and Rackham ſent his canoe to fetch them aboard him, when they ſaw them all armed with guns and cutlaſſes, which they brought with them; and that when they were chaſed with captain Barnet they were frank and free, ſome drinking and walking about the deck not at all diſpirited; during which time there was a great gun and ſmall arms fired by the pirate at capt. Barnet's ſloop: but that they could not ſay that the priſoners were any way concerned in it; however they were certain, that when capt Barnet's ſloop fired at Rackham's ſloop, the priſoners at the bar went under deck, for cowardice as they ſuppoſed, not ſo much as one peeping up during the whole action. But when captain Barnet drew nigh to them to board them, all of them came

came up and help[illegible] to row the sloop in order to escape from him; and that [illegible] men and they seemed to agree very well toget[illegible] and that they did verily believe they were all of a party, having heard them say, when they came on board, that they liked them never the worse for being pirates since they were all honest boys, and loved their bottles and girls.

To which the prisoners answered in their own defence that they were a great way off from friends and acquaintance, and therefore is was possible to have any one to give an account of them. That they were very honest pains taking men, and came out to go a turtling to provide for their families; accordingly going ashore to Negril point, they saw a sloop with a white pendant making towards them, whereupon they took up their arms, which were no other than what all people carry on such occasions, and ran into the woods to hide themselves among the bushes, not knowing what they might be: but when they hailed them, and told them they were English men, they ventured out, and came aboard them, as they desired, to drink a bowl of punch, they being poor men, who got their livelihood very hardly, and such a thing was very acceptable to them. But when they came on board the sloop to their great surprize they found they were pirates; upon which they begged to be released; but Rackham swore, that if they did not stay and assist him against the sloop that was coming down against them, he would cut all their throats. So being compelled thereunto by Rackham and his men, to save their lives they did assist them, but with no other design than to prevent their being cut [illegible] pieces; but as soon as capt Barnet came up with them they all very readily and willingly submitted.

This being all they had to say in their own defence the prisoners were ordered from the bar. The court was divided in their judgements, but the majority was of opinion, they were all guilty of the piracy and felony they were charged with. Thereupon they all received sentence of death, as usual in such cases, the judge making them a very pathetic speech, exhorting them to bear their sufferings patiently, assuring them that if they were innocent, which he very much doubted, their reward would be greater in the other World, but every body must own their case was hard in this.

February the 17th. John Eaten, Thomas Quick, and Thomas Barber, were accordingly executed at Gallows Point and the next day, John Cole, John Howard, and Benja. Palmer, underwent the same fate at Kingston. The other three

three got a reprieve, they being agai[illegible]oing on board the pirates ſloop, and are now living.

Two pirates more of Rackham's [illegible], who had been formerly convicted being brought up, and aſked if they had any thing to ſay why ſentence of death ſhould not paſs upon them alſo; both, to the great ſurprize of the court, pleaded their bellies they being quick with child, and therefore prayed to delay pronouncing their ſentence; which the court after ſome debates, agreed to, ordering them back till a proper jury of woman ſhould more fully enquire into their condition. An account of which the reader may expect more fully in the lives of Mary Read and Anne Bonny, next following.

MARY READ, a Pirate.

MARY Read's father was born in the Weſt Indies, and brought up to ſea under her father, who was maſter of a ſloop that traded between Boſton, and the leeward Iſlands,

in which he got a pretty deal of money and had ſeveral children, the eldeſt whereof was John Read, who coming over to England and getting acquainted with one Racheal Robinſon, a young firſhip, well equipt and rigged, he was married to her, By Dr Colſon, at the Fleet. After this he took to drinking pale ale at Jack Needham's the Hole in the Wall, in Vinegar Yard. Here he got into a quarrel, over his cups with one capt Smart, whom he killed, for which he was forced to fly, leaving his wife big with child to take care of herſelf.

He ſhipt himſelf immediately on board the Noneſuch for Virginia. His father being informed of his marriage in England, gave him but a cold reception; however, the mother, whoſe darling he always was, equipt him out, and ſent him on board the Defiance for Guinea, a ſecond mate: where he with a part of the crew, killed the captain, ſeized the ſhip, and turned pirates. A little after, careening at an inlet in North Carolina, he met with Avery, whom he joined with, till they ſettled in Madagaſcar.

In the mean time his father died at Virginia, and the mother hearing nothing of her ſon, ſent for her daughter to come over with the child to Virginia, and ſhe would take care of them; which the daughter readily agreed to, by reaſon her ſon was heir to a ſmall eſtate which the grandfather left behind him. There ſhe ſtaid three or four years, till ſhe was got with child by a young gentleman of that country who promiſed her marriage; but not doing, it to hid her ſhame, ſhe reſolved to return to England; and altho' the mother begged of her to leave the child behind, ſhe would not conſent, but took him along with her. He dying at ſea, and ſhe being brought to bed of a girl as ſoon as ſhe landed; when it grew up ſhe dreſt it in boys cloath's, in order to deceive her mother, and make her paſs for her ſon's boy: but her mother upon the return of the ſhip, hearing of the death of the child, would not ſend her any remittances; and ſhe being aſhamed to own the cheat among her acquaintances, continued the girl in boy's cloath's till ſhe came to be about 18 yeats of age, when ſhe put her out for a foot-boy to a French lady, with whom ſhe did not live long before ſhe entered herſelf on board a ſhip bound for the Eaſt Indies; and upon her return, quitted the ſea ſervice, and went over into Flanders, where ſhe carried arms as a cadet, ſhewing a great deal of courage on all occaſions, but yet was never able to get a commiſſion. Wherefore ſhe quitted the foot ſervice and took into regiment of horſe, where by her bravery and valour, ſhe got the eſteem of all her officers.

Her

Her comrade happening to be a handſome young fellow, ſhe fell in love with him, and grew more negligent of her duty ſo that ſhe was ſoon taken notice of by her commanders. Whenever her comrade was order'd out upon duty ſhe would be with him and very often do the the duty for him, running herſelf into danger, when ſhe had no buſineſs, only to be near him; which made the troopers believe ſhe was mad, and her comrade thought her little better, not dreaming what was the matter; till one night ſhe found out a way of letting him diſcover her ſex, without any apearance that it was done by deſign. This ſurprized him greatly at firſt; but recollecting himſelf; he was overjoyed he ſhould have a miſtreſs to himſelf, that not being uſual in a camp, becauſe the women who follow them are generally as common as the highway. But he ſoon found his miſtake, ſhe proved very modeſt and reſerved, reſiſting all his temptations and aſſuring him that the cauſe of her diſguiſe was pure love to him, and not with any intent of being a whore. This modeſt behaviour of her's quite changed his paſſion of luſt into pure love and reſpect, this being what ſhe deſired. At length, finding him ſincere, they gave mutual promiſes to each other in token whereof they broke a ſhilling, agreeing to be married as ſoon as the campaign was over, and they marched into winter quarters. This cauſed a great noiſe, not only in the army, but alſo in our news papers, of two troopers being married; moſt of the officers of the garriſon being at the wedding: among whom they made a very handſome collection for the bride towards houſe keeping, every body giving ſomething; which made them deſire their diſcharge out of the ſervice that they might put themſelves into ſome way of living, having got about a rool. collected for them. Their diſcharge being readily granted they ſet up an eating houſe, at the ſign of the Valiant Trooper, near the caſtle of Breda, where they had a very good trade, every body frequenting their houſe out of curioſity.

But this held not long; for her huſband drinking too hard threw himſelf into a fever and died juſt before the peace of Ryſwick. After which money beginning to grow ſhort with her, made her think of putting on man's apparel again, which ſhe did, and ſhip'd herſelf on board a veſſel bound for the Weſt Indies.

In this voyage the ſhip was taken by pirates, and Mary Read being the only Engliſh perſon on board, they kept her and after plundering the ſhip let it go. With them ſhe joined, they being all Engliſhmen, and followed the trade of piracy for above a year, till the king's proclamation came out

and

and was publiſhed in all the colonies in the weſt Indies for pardoning all pirates who would ſurrender by a certain appointed time. This was no ſooner made known to the crew that Mary Read belonged to, but they all ſurrendered, and took the benefit of the king's mercy. Afterwards hearing that capt. Wood Rodgers, who was then governor of the iſland of Providence, was fitting out a privateer to cruize againſt the Spaniards, the moſt of them embarked for that iſland, among whom was Mary Read ſhe being reſolved to make her fortune one way or another, let the event be what it would.

They had not been long at ſea, but they rebelled on ſome pretence or other, againſt their captain and flung him overboard, and then fell to their old trade of pirating again: with whom Mary Read joined, altho' ſhe had often before declared, that ſhe thought the life of a pirate the worſt life in the world. She pretended, when, after being taken, ſhe was upon her trial, (as indeed moſt of them do) that what ſhe did was upon compulſion, and to ſave her life: notwithſtanding the evidence againſt her, who were forced men, poſitively ſwore that in the time of action nobody on board was more bold and reſolute than Mary Read and Anne Bonny to attack any ſhip: and particularly at the time they were taken, when they came to cloſe quarters; which was the ſum of what was ſworn againſt her. But ſhe denied it with a great deal of art and ſkill, ſaying, it was impoſſible for a women to be guilty of what they ſwore againſt her, and that ſhe entered into the ſervice of the privateer purely upon the account of Anne Bonny who was her lover; being ſenſible if ſhe had not put herſelf into diſguiſe ſhe would not have been admitted on board the ſhip. This had ſome weight with the jury as well as the judge, for it plainly appeared, by all the witneſſes, that ſhe had always behaved herſelf very modeſtly among the men.

But to return to the ſhip's crew. They took a great many ſhips belonging to the Weſt Indies, Virginia &c In one of which was a young gentleman with whom Mary Read fell in love, being ſo ſmitten with him, that ſhe could not reſt day nor night; but all the difficulty was to let him know it; therefore firſt ſhe inſinuated herſelf into his good opinion, by exclaiming againſt the life of a pirate, ſaying, I abhore it above all things in the world, but was forced to it. This much pleaſed her gallant, and made him put great confidence in her, ſo that they became meſs mates, being always together. But afterwards finding him one time in a very good humour, ſhe negligently ſhewed her breaſts, which ſoon diſcovered

covered to the young ſpark what a mate he had got. Upon which he began to enquire who ſhe was, and how ſhe came among them; To which ſhe anſwered with a modeſt bluſh, it was by compulſion; for being at ſea to ſee ſome relations in England, I put on man's apparel to prevent my being ill uſed by ſeamen: and being taken in the diſguiſe, I continued in it, for fear of being uſed by the barbarous crew of pirates.

This had ſuch an effect on the young gentlemen, that they gave mutual promiſes to each other of marrying, which Mary Read frankly told him ſhe looked upon to be as good a marriage as any miniſter could make in a church, eſpecially ſince no perſon could be had in that place. To him ſhe owed her life afterwards; for he getting her with child ſhe pleaded her belly, and being found quick with child, her execution was reſpited till after her delivery; during which time ſhe behaved with ſo much modeſty and devotion, that it is probable ſhe would have obtained a pardon, had ſhe not been ſeized with a violent fever, which put an end to all her troubles.

ANNE

ANNE BONNY a Pirate.

ANNE Bonny was an illegitimate daughter of an attorney at Cork, In Ireland, who was a married man; but his wife being ill, ſhe retired into the country for the change of air, (according to the advice of her phyſicians,) to a country houſe not far diſtant where her huſband's mother lived. There ſhe ſtayed ſome time, her huſband, on account of his buſineſs, living at Cork as uſual; during which, a ſervant maid, whom ſhe left to look after the houſe, was courted by a young yellow, a ſhoemaker, of that town, who taking an opportunity, one day ran away with a ſilver tankard; which the maid ſoon miſſing, and knowing nobody had been there but himſelf, charged him with it, and he ſtiffly denied it. This put the maid in ſuch a paſſion, that ſhe ſaid ſhe would fetch a conſtable, and have him before a juſtice, if he would not give it her. At this poor Criſpin was almoſt frighted out

of his wits, not knowing what to do: but at laſt he reſolved to convey it between the ſheets in her own bed, thinking ſhe would be ſure to find it at night, and then it would paſs for a jeſt. He had no ſooner done ſo than he went away laughing. The maid not finding it, went to a juſtice to have him taken up. In the mean time the miſtreſs came home with her huſband's mother. The firſt news ſhe heard was the loſs of her tankard. Criſpin applies to the miſtreſs, and tells her the whole ſtory; which at firſt ſhe could ſcarce believe, but going into the maid's room, and turning down the bed cloaths, ſhe found the tankard: then coming to the ſhoemaker, ſhe bid him go home and mind his buſineſs, and not trouble himſelf any more about the matter. But from hence ſhe concluded, that the maid had not been in her own bed, it being above a week ſince the tankard had been put there. Upon this the miſtreſs grew jealous, and ſuſpected the maid had ſupplied her place in her abſence, calling to mind ſeveral kindneſſes her huſband had ſhewed to the maid. One circumſtance was that altho' he knew of her coming home that day, yet he went out of town in the morning.

To find out the truth, ſhe left the tankard in the bed as ſhe found it, ordering the maid to put on clean ſheets, telling her that ſhe deſigned to lie there that night, and that ſhe ſhould lie with her mother in-law in her bed; which when the maid was going to do, ſhe found the tankard in her bed. Being conſcious of her own guilt, ſhe takes it and put it into her trunk intending to leave it in ſome corner of the houſe, where it might be found next morning.

The miſtreſs, that nothing could be ſuſpected lies that night in the maid's bed. She found that the maid had conveyed away the tankard, but little dreamt of what did follow; For as ſhe was ſtudying what to do in the morning, ſhe heard ſomebody creeping into the room whom ſhe at firſt took to be thieves; but hearing him cry out, Mary, are you aſleep? ſhe knew it was her huſband: therefore he lay ſnug, counterfeiting herſelf to be aſleep, in expectation of being kiſſed.

He thinking the maid had been aſleep ſlipped into bed to his wife, and began to kiſs her, believing ſhe had been his maid; and then falling aſleep, ſhe ſtole away, leaving him in bed: But waking in the morning, he got up not thinking it proper to be caught in the maid's bed. In the mean time the miſtreſs was ſtudying how ſhe ſhould be revenged of the maid, and in the morning ſent for a conſtable, and charged her with ſtealing the tankard; which was found in her trunk: on which the maid was carried before a juſtice and committed to priſon.

The

The husband finding when he arose, his wife was come home, went out privately, loitering away his time till about noon, and then came home. As soon as he heard what was done in relation to his maid, he fell into a great passion, upbraiding his wife with barbarity. His mother took his wife's part, advising her to leave him, and come back with her into the country; which she did, never bedding with him afterwards.

The maid lay in prison near half a year, and then was discharged at the assizes, her mistress (being conscious of her innocence as to the theft) never appearing against her, thinking she had been sufficiently revenged of her by her long confinement. She had not been long out of prison but she was delivered of a girl who was called Anne.

Not long after the mother fell ill, and sent to her son to be reconciled to his wife, telling him how it was, but he would hearken to nothing. Thereupon she made her will, and left all she had to the children, under the management of certain trustees, and so died.

This was unlucky for him, because his chief dependance was on her: yet his wife proved kinder to him than he deserved, allowing him something out of what was left (tho' they lived seperate) for about five years, until he took home the girl he had by the maid; whom to disguise the matter from his wife, he put into boy's cloaths pretending it was a relations child. The wife hearing thereof, soon discovered that it was otherwise by a friend talking with the child; upon which he being unwilling that her children's money should be spent in maintaining a bastard, kept back the allowance.

The husband finding it blown, takes home the maid and lives with her publickly. This causes him soon to lose most of his business: wherefore he resolved to move, turning what effects he had into ready money and with his maid and daughter embarked for Carolina. When he arrived there he at first thought to follow the law, but finding that would not do, he turned merchant and got a great deal of money thereby. After some time his maid dying, and his daughter being grown up, she kept his house. She was naturally of a fierce savage temper, which was very much to her disadvantage when she lay under condemnation, several stories being raised against her on that account, though many of them proved false; but it is certain when a young fellow would have ravished her, she beat him so that he died of the bruises.

While she lived with her father she was courted by many men of fortune, but she spoiled all by marrying a seaman not worth a groat. This so provoked her father that he turned her out of doors; and her husband finding himself disappointed of his wife's fortune, they both shipped themselves for Providence, where she became acquainted with Rackham the pirate, with whom she agreed to elope, and go to sea, dressed in man's cloaths; after which proving with child, Rackham landed her in the island of Cuba, there to lie in; and when she was up took her on board again. But the king's proclamation for pardoning pirates coming out, he took the benefit of it, tho' afterwards, going a privateering, he returned to his old trade, having Anne Bonny with him, who appeared, upon all occasions, as bold and forward as any of them.

Her father living in good reputation at Carolina, was known to many gentlemen in Jamaica, who were inclined to shew her mercy, but the leaving her husband was an ugly circumstance against her. Before Rackham died he desired to see her, but all the comfort she gave him was, That if he had fought like a man he need not have died like a dog. She was continued in prison till delivered, and then pardoned; what became of her after is uncertain.

Capt.

French and half negroes, under capt La Bouſe, who expected a good prize, till he came near her, and then took her for an Engliſh man of war: but it being too late to repent he reſolved to board her at all hazards, and thereupon he hoiſted his black colours, Davis alſo doing the ſame. This pleaſed the Frenchman very much, who immediately went on board his boat to congratulate his brother with a flag of truce in his ſtern. Davis coming to meet him, they ſaluted one another, and La Bouſe deſired they might ſail together, and he might get a better ſhip; to which Davis agreed, promiſing him the firſt ſhip they took.

They ſailed together till they came to Sierralem, when they eſpied a tall ſhip at anchor. Davis making up to her, and coming up to her, ſhe fired a broadſide at him, hoiſting up her black flag, as Davis did in like manner, firing a gun to the leeward. This was ſo great a ſatisfaction to all ſides, that they ſpent two days in improving their acquaintance, and then agreed to go in La Bouſe's brigantine and attack the fort; which ſuſpecting them to be pirates ſtood upon their defence, and when they came within muſket ſhot fired all their guns upon her, the brigantine doing the like, and ſo held one another in play for ſeveral hours, till the other ſhips came up to their aſſiſtance; when the fort had not the courage to ſtand it any longer, but left it to the mercy of the pirates, who kept it near two months to clean their ſhips in. During which time a galley in their way, which Davis took and gave to La Bouſe according to his promiſe, and he preſently mounted it with 24 guns; then calling a council, they agreed to ſail down the coaſt together, appointing Davis commodore, they having now got a little fleet. But ſoon after getting drunk over a bowl of punch, they fell together by the ears. Afterwards the other two went away, each ſteering a different courſe.

Davis made for cape Apolonia, where he took 3 Engliſh veſſels; and juſt after fell in with a Duch interloper of 30 guns and 90 men, off Cape Three Point Bay, and took her, fitting her up for his own uſe, and called her the Rover. Then he ſailed with her, and the King James to Ammaboo, where he found 3 ſhips at anchor, trading for negroes, gold duſt, and teeth, which he took without any reſiſtance. Having plundered them, he gave one of them, nam'd the Morice ſloop to the Dutchmen: on board of which they found 150 negroes, and a conſiderable quantity of gold duſt. But ſeveral canoes lying there they made their eſcape, and gave notice to the fort that thoſe ſhips were pirates: whereon the fort fired upon them, tho' without doing any damage, they being

being at too great a diſtance. Davis, after firing upon them hoiſted his black flag in defiance, ſailing away with his three ſhips, and made for Princes a Portugueze colony.

Sometime after, Davis ſpied a ſail, to which giving chace, he ſoon came up with, and fired a broadſide, which cauſed her immediately to ſtrike. This ſhip proved to be a Hollander, and a very good prize, having the governor of Acra aboard, with all his riches, there being in money about 150 000. ſterl. beſides other valuable merchandizes; all which he brought on board his own ſhip, and then returned the Dutch ſhip to the governor, wiſhing him a good voyage to Holland. He likewiſe reſtored capt. Hall and capt Plumb their ſhips again, firſt taking out of them 46 white men to ſtrengthen his own company.

Before he got to the iſland of Princes the King James ſprung a leak; wherefore he left her at anchor at High Camaroan, and hoiſted Engliſh colours at his coming in. The Portugueze ſeeing a large ſhip coming towards them, ſent out a ſmall ſhip to examine who ſhe was; to whom they replied, ſhe was an Engliſh man of war going in queſt of pirates. Thereupon they received him as a welcome gueſt, pilotting him into the harbour. Alſo the Portugueze ſent down a file of muſqueteers to receive and conduct him to the governor's houſe when he landed, not in the leaſt ſuſpecting who or what he was, and received him with a great deal of civility, promiſing to ſupply him with whatever the iſland afforded if he wanted it. Davis returning aboard, and ſeeing a French ſhip coming with proviſions, his fingers itched to be at her; reſolving therefore to plunder her, he perſuaded the Portugueze that ſhe had been trading with the pirates, and that he found ſeveral pirate's goods on board her.

Having cleared the ſhip in order to plunder the iſland (the buſineſs for which he came) he made a preſent to the governor of a dozen negroes, in return for the civilities he had received from him; alſo he invited him aboard his ſhip, deſigning to have bound him in irons, and make him pay 40,000l. for his ranſom. This had certainly been done, had not a Portugueze negro boy ſwam aſhore in the night, and diſcovered the whole plot to the governor, and alſo let him know that it was Davis.

After this the governor received the pirate's invitation civilly, promiſing that he and ſome friends would attend him. Next day Davis went to invite the governor himſelf, taking his principal pirates along with him; who were immediately deſired to walk up into the governor's houſe, he promiſed to wait on them preſently. But their going up proved fatal to

to them, they never came down again; for an ambuſcade, was laid for them before hand, and a ſignal being given, a whole volley of ſhot was fired upon them at once, and they all dropt except one, who eſcaped to the ſhip, Although Davis was ſhot thro' the bowels, yet he aroſe again ſtriving to get away but his ſtrength ſoon forſaking him, he dropt down dead. The fellow who eſcaped to the ſhip giving an account of what had happened, the crew carried off the ſhip; as will more fully appear in the life of Roberts next following.

Capt ROBERTS, and his Crew.

BArtholomew Roberts left London in November 1719, and went ſecond mate on board the Princeſs, capt Plumb, commander which arrived at Guiney in February following where, taking in ſlaves for the Weſt Indies, he was taken by

by Howel Davis. At firſt he was very averſe to piracy, but afterwards he changed his mind, and what he did not like as a private man, he was fond of a commander. After Davis's death, the ſhip crew, found themſelves under a neceſſity of chuſing another captain; upon which, after ſome debates, Roberts was choſen who willingly accepted thereof. After this they reſolved to revenge Davis's death, he being well beloved among them; and in order to do it about 30 men were landed to make an attempt upon the fort, handled by one Kennedy a bold daring fellow, who marched up directly, under the fire of the ſhips guns, and went into the fort without oppoſition, the Portugueze deſerting it at their approach; which having ſet on fire, and thrown all the guns in it, down into the ſea, they retreated to their ſhip, and not thinking this ſufficient revenge for the loſs of their captain, would have burnt the town, had not Roberts prevented it.

The governor of Barbadoes and Martinico hearing that Roberts was on their coaſts, ſent a man of war in purſuit of him. This ſo provoked him, that he hoiſted his own figure pourtrayed, ſtanding upon two ſculls, and underneath the letters A. B. H. and A. M. H. ſignifying thereby a Barbadens and a Martinicians head. At Dominico, the next iſland they touched at, they took a Dutch interloper of 19 guns, and 70 men. which made ſome defence till many of the men were killed, and then ſtruck. With this prize he went down to Guardalupe, and took a French fly boat loaden with ſugar. From thence he went to Monay, another iſland thinking to clean, but finding the ſea-run too high for his deſign he went to the North part of Hiſpaniola, where in the gulf of Siminam, he cleaned the ſhip and the Brigantine.

Some time after, while they were drunk, Harry Claſby a reſerved ſober man, maſter of the Royal Fortune, having two more with him moved off without bidding them farewell: but being ſoon miſſed a detachment was preſently ſent after him which brought him back with his companions, who were immediately brought to trial. When they were all ready, the captain in the chair, they were all called up into the ſteerage, where a large bowl of rum punch was placed upon the table, pipes and tobacco being ready, the trial came on, and the indictment was read. The letter of the law of their own making, being ſtrong againſt them, they were about to pronounce ſentence; when, after taking the other cup, the priſoners pleaded for an arreſt of judgment; but their crimes being ſo very great, the court would not admit it. Immediately

mediately up ſtarts Valentine Sturdyback, ſaying he had ſomething to offer to the court in behalf of one of the priſoners, whom he ſwore he knew to be as honeſt a man as ever a one of them; his name was Glaſby. By God, ſays he, he ſhall not die, damn me if he do. Upon which he pulled out a piſtol preſenting it to the breaſt of one of the judges, who ſeeing his argument ſo well ſupported, moved that Glaſby might be acquitted, which they all agreed to, allowing it to be law. But the other priſoners were condemned, and all the favour ſhown them was, that they ſhould chuſe four out of the company to ſhoot them; which was done accordingly. Then burning their own ſhip, they manned Norton's brigantine, ſending the maſter away in a Dutch interloper not diſſatisfied.

With the Royal Fortune and the brigantine, which they named the Good Fortune, they made towards Deſcada where they met with capt. Hall, richly laden for Jamaica, whom they plundered and carried to Bermudas. Then returning to the Weſt Indies, they daily met with ſome prize or other, moſt French, which ſtored them with plenty of proviſions; after which they began to think of ſomething worthy their aim, and accordingly proceeded again for the coaſt of Guiney, where they thought to buy gold duſt very cheap. In their paſſage they took many ſhips, ſome of which they burnt, and others they reſtored, according as the maſters pleaſed or diſpleaſed them.

About 400 leagues from the coaſt of Africa, the brigantine, in a dark night, left them. This brings me back to an accident that happened in the Weſt Indies, which had like to have ruined all, and was the occaſion of the brigantine's going off.

Capt Roberts being inſulted by John Pipple, he killed him on the ſpot; which was reſented by many of the crew particularly by one Ralph Brag, who died afterwards in the Marſhalſea, he curſing Roberts for killing his comrade, and ſaying, he ought to be ſerved the ſame ſauſe. Roberts hearing thereof, ran to him in his paſſion with his ſword in his hand, and run him into the body, who, notwithſtanding his wound fell upon Roberts, and beat him to his heart's content, which put the whole ſhip's crew in an uproar, ſome being for the captain and others againſt him. However the tumult was at length appeaſed by the quarter maſter; and as the majority were of opinion that the dignity of the captain ought to be ſupported, eſpecially on board; they ſentenced Brag to receive two laſhes from every one of the crew. But Brag being bent on revenge he, with ſeveral of his com-

rades, conſpired with Anſtis, captain of the brigantine, who was alſo a malecontent on account of Robert's haughty carriage towards him. So in a little time, Brag and his conſorts goes on board capt. Anſtis on pretence of making him a viſit, when, conſulting with the crew, they found the majority were for leaving Roberts, and for giving a ſoft farewell (as they call it) that night; which they all did with one conſent. But Roberts proceeded to windward, nigh Senegal, which is monopolized by the French, who keep cruizers to hinder the interloping trade: two of which having got ſight of Roberts, and ſuppoſing him to be one of them, chaſed with all the ſail they could make to get up with him; but their hopes deceived them; for upon hoiſting the jolly Roger, the name they gave the flag, their French hearts failed them, and they ſurrendered without reſiſtance. With them he went to Sierralem, and called one of them Ranger, the other he made a ſtoreſhip to clean by.

Afterwards he went to old Calabar to clean their ſhips, where they divided the fruits of their labour, and drank and drove care away. There they took capt. Lowe, and two or three briſtol ſhips. But the negroes here did not prove ſo kind to them as they expected, refuſing to trade with them after they knew they were pirates. This did but exaſperate the pirates, who ſent 40 men aſhore under their canon to drive the negroes into the woods, againſt whom the negroes drew out a body of 2000 men; but having three or four men killed, they retired; on which the pirates ſet fire to the town, and then returned to their ſhips, with which they ſailed for Cape Lopez to water, and at Anna Bonna took aboard freſh proviſions, and then ſailed to the coaſt again.

This was their laſt and fatal expedition. For falling down as low as Cape Lahon they took a ſhip called the King Solomon, and a trading veſſel. They being to the leeward of the King Solomon at Cape Apollonia, and the wind and the current againſt her, they ſent their long boat with men to take her, which rowed to the King Solomon with a great deal of chearfulneſs. Capt. Trahern prepared to receive them, firing at them as they came under his ſtern, which they returned with a volley. Then he aſked his men whether they would ſtand by him, ſaying, it was a ſhame to loſe the company's ſhip without one blow. But Phillips, his boatſwain, laying down his arms in the king's name, (as he called it) called out to the boat for quarters; by whoſe example all the reſt ſurrendered, and they loſt the ſhip.

The ſwallow and Weymouth men of war left Sierralem the 27th of May, and, having received Mr Baldwin's letter, went

went in purſuit of the pirates; and meeting with a Dutch ſhip, enquired of him if he had heard any thing of Roberts in thoſe ſees. He anſwered, that he had juſt been at Cape Lopez, and had ſeen no ſhip there. However they beat up for the cape, and on the 5th at dawning, were ſurprized with the noiſe of a gun from Cape Lopez bay, where they diſcovered three ſhips at anchor, which they concluded was Roberts and his conſorts: but the Swallow being to the windward was obliged to ſheer off: which the pirates interpreting fear, righted the French Ranger, ordering her to chace out in all haſte. The Swallow, finding they had miſtaken her deſign, kept off to ſea, as if ſhe really had been afraid; on which, in a little time, the pirates drew near enough to fire their chace guns, hoiſting their black flag, thinking her to be a Portugueze, when on a ſudden they ſaw her bring too, and fire at a diſtance. Being now at their wits end, their main top maſt coming down by a ſhot, after two hours firing, they grew ſick of the play, ſtruck their colours, and called out for quarters, having ten men killed, and twenty wounded, without the loſs of one of the king's men.

While the Swallow was ſending her boats to fetch the priſoners, half a dozen of the moſt deſperate thought to blow themſelves up, but having too ſmall a quantity of powder left, it only burnt them in a frightful manner.

They ſecured the priſoners with ſhackles and pinions, but the ſhip was ſo diſabled that they thought of ſetting her on fire; but ſhe having the wounded men on board, they repaired her rigging and ſent her into Princes.

On the 9th the Swallow gained the Cape again, and ſaw the Royal Fortune ſtanding into the bay, with the Neptune, capt. Hill of London. On the 10th the man of war bore away to round the Cape. Robert's crew diſcerning their maſts over land, went out and told him; but he took no notice of it, and his men almoſt as little. As the Swallow approach'd nigher, ſome of them ſwore it was a man of war coming to take them all, at whom Roberts ſwore, calling them a parcel of cowardly raſcals, but as ſhe came nearer, being perfectly convinced, he ſlip'd his cable and got under ſail, ordering his men to arms, ſwearing it was a bite; but be as it will, ſays he, I will get clear or die.

Roberts in the engagement made a noble figure, dreſt in a rich crimſon damaſk veſt and britches, a red feather in his hat, a gold chain round his neck, with a diamond croſs hanging to it, a ſword in his hand, and two pair of piſtols, according to the cuſtom of pirates, ſlung over his ſhoulders, giving

his orders and boldneſs. Receiving the fire he hoiſted th black flag, and returned it, ſhooting away from her: but th wind ſhifting he was taken back with his ſails, when th Swallow coming again near him a ſhot took him directly i the throat, otherwiſe it would have been a very bloody bat tle.

Roberts was a tall man about 40 born at Newcybag, i Pembrokeſhire, of good natural parts and perſonal bravery He was uſed to ſay, A ſhort life and a merry one ſhall be m motto: but among all his vile actions he never forced any in to the ſervice.

When Roberts was dead the men neglected all means o defence; and their main maſt being ſhot by the board, the called for quarters. The Swallow kept aloof while the boa paſſed and repaſſed for the priſoners, ſome of the deſperadoe ſwearing they would blow up the ſhip. She had 40 guns and 160 men, 12 of whom were killed without any loſs to the Swallow. There was found in her 2000l in gold duſt, beſides many other rich things.

After they were taken they had a mind to rebel, and formed a conſpiracy to kill the officers and run away with the ſhip; but being diſcovered by a Mulatta boy who attended them, thoſe who had their fetters off had others put on double; and it proved of no ſervice to them than to find ſtronger confinement.

When they came to be lodged in Cape Corſo caſtle, their hope of eſcaping being all over, and expecting nothing but a ſpeedy execution, many of them being very penitent. A great many had entered on the coaſt of Africa not many months before they were taken; from whence it is plain that Roberts compelled none into his ſervice, as was pretended on their trial; he being heard to ſay, that he would force nobody to go but who were willing.

They being now to be brought to their trial, and there being no lawyers in the country, the court conſiſted of capt. Mungo Heardman, preſident; James Phips, general of the coaſt; Mr. Dodſon, and Mr. Boye merchants; Mr. John Barnſley, Lieutenant; C. Franſhaw, and Mr. Edward Hyde, ſecretary to the company: Who being met in the hall of the caſtle, proceeded to trial, when we find the liſt ſtand as follows. Acquitted 74, executed 52, reſpited 2, ſervitude 26, to the Marſhalſea 17, killed in the ranger 10, killed in the Fortune 12, died in the paſſage to Cape Corſo 15, afterwards in the caſtle 4, negroes in both ſhips 70. Total 268. The firſt ſix that were called to execution were Magens, Moody, Sympſon, Sutton, Athplant, and Hardy, all old offenders, when

when they were taking off the fetters and fitting the halters none of them appeared the leaſt dejected. A ſurgeon of a ſhip officiated in the room of an ordinary, repreſenting to them the heinouſneſs of their ſins, and the neceſſity they lay under, to call upon God for mercy. They ſaid what was that to him, they ſuffered the law, and ſhould give no account to any but God. So they died hardy as they call it.

But there was others amongſt them who employed their time to better purpoſe, and behaved with a great deal of ſeeming penitence and devotion; among whom were Scudamore, Armſtrong, Bunce, and ſome few others ——Scudamore two lately diſcovered the folly that had brought him under ſentence of death, and that he might make the better preparation for it, he petitioned for two or three days reprive, which was granted, which time he ſpent in praying, ſeeming to have a deep ſenſe of his ſins, particular of the ſin of piracy for which he was to die. At the gallows he begged they would have patience to let him ſing part of 51. Pſal which they did. ——Armſtrong having been a deſerter from his majeſty's ſervice, was hanged on board the Weymouth, ſadly bewailing and lamenting his ſins in general, exhorting the ſpectators to take warning by him; and then deſired leave to ſing two or three verſes of the 140th Pſal, which having done, he was at the firing of a gun, triced up to the fore yard arm. ——Bunce was a young man, not above 20 years old, but made the beſt ſpeech of any at the gallows, declaring againſt the gilded bait of riches, which made him turn pirate, his youth not being able to reſiſt the temptation. He was extremely afflicted for the injuries he had done to all men, and begged God's forgiveneſs very earneſtly exhorting the ſpectators to remember their creator in their youth, that their minds might not be too ſoon corrupted; concluding, that he ſhould hang there like a beacon on a rock, to warn mariners of danger.

Capt. ANSTIS, and his crew.

THOMAS Anſtis ſhipt himſelf at Providence, in the year 1718, aboard the Buck ſloop and was one of the ſix that conſpired together to get off with the veſſel, with Howel Davis, Dennis Topping, Walter Kennedy, &c. I ſhall only obſerve that this combination was the beginning of capt. Robert's company, which afterward proved ſo formidable, from whom Anſtis ſeparated the 18th of Apr. 1721. leaving his commander to purſue his adventures on the coaſt of Guiney, while he returned to the Weſt Indies, upon the ſame deſign.

About the middle of June he met with one capt. Maiſton, between Hiſpaniola and Jamaica bound to New York, from which he took all the wearing apparel, liquors, proviſions, and ſix men. Afterwards, he met with the Irvine, capt. Roſe

Roſe from Cork, on the coaſt of Martinico, which ſhip had colonel Doyly of Montſerrat, and his family on board, and 600 barrels of beef. They abuſed the colonel very much for endeavouring to ſave a poor woman from their inſult, twenty one of them lying with her one after another, and then they broke her back and flung her into the ſea.

Afterwards they went into one of the iſlands to clean, and thence proceeding towards Bermudas they met with a ſtout ſhip called the Morning Star, bound from Guinea to Carolina, which they kept for their own uſe. Juſt after they took a ſhip from Barbadoes bound to New England, from which taking her guns, they mounted the Morning Star with 22 pieces of cannon, and 100 men, appointing John Fenn captain; for Anſtis was ſo in love with his own veſſel, ſhe being a good ſailor, he made it his choice to ſtay in her, and let Fenn have the other ſhip Though they were now ſufficiently ſtrong, yet being moſt new men, they could not agree, but reſolving to break up company, ſent a petition to his majeſty by a merchant ſhip, expecting her return to Cuba.

Here they ſtaid about nine months, but not having proviſions for above two, they were obliged to take what the iſland afforded: which is many ſort of fiſh, paticularly turtle; though they eat not a bit of bread nor freſh meat during their being on the iſland.

They paſſed their time here in dancing and other diverſions agreeable to thoſe ſorts of folk. Amongſt the reſt they appointed a mock court of judicature, to try one another for piracy, and he that was a criminal one day was made a judge another. I ſhall never forget one of their trials, which for the curioſity of it I ſhall relate.—The judge got up into a tree, having a dirty tarpaulin over his ſhoulders for a robe, and a thrum cap upon his head, with a large pair of ſpectacles on his noſe, and a monkey bearing up his train, with abundance of officers attending him, with crows and hand ſpikes, inſtead of wands and tipſtaves in their hands. Before whom the criminal being brought, making a thouſand wry faces, the attorney general moved the court, and ſaid, An't pleaſe your lordſhip, and you gentlemen of the jury, this fellow before you is a ſad dog indeed, and I hope your lordſhip will order him to be hanged out of the way; he has committed piracy on the high ſeas. Nay, my lord, that's not all—this fellow, this ſad dog before you, has out rid a hundred ſtorms, and you know my lord, he that is born to be hanged will never be drowned. Nor is this all, he has been guilty of worſe villainy than this, and that is drinking ſmall beer; and

and your lordſhip knows, there never was a ſober fellow but what was a rogue.——My lord, I ſhould have ſaid more but your lordſhip knows our rum is out, and how ſhould a man ſpeak that has not drunk a dram to day.

Judge, Harkee me, ſirrah;—you ill look't dog; what have you to ſay why you may not be tuck'd up and ſet a ſundrying like a ſcarce crow?——Are you guilty or not?

Priſoner, Not guilty, an't pleaſe your worſhip.

Jud. Not guilty? Say ſo again and I will have you hang'd without any trial.

Priſ. An't pleaſe your worſhip's honour, my lord, I am as honeſt a fellow as ever went between ſtem and ſtern of a ſhip, and can hand, reef, ſteer, and clap two ends of a rope together as well as e'er a he that ever croſſed ſalt water; but I was taken by one George Bradley (the name of the judge a notorious pirate, and a ſad rogue as ever was hanged) and he forced me an't pleaſe your honour.

Jud. Anſwer me, ſirrah; how will you be tried?

Priſ. By God and my country.

Jud. The devil you will!——Then gentlemen of the jury we have nothing to do but proceed to judgment.

Attorney Gen. Right my lord; for if the fellow ſhould be ſuffered to ſpeak he might clear himſelf; and, that, you know is an affront to the court.

Priſ. Pray my lord, I hope you will conſider——

Jud. Conſider! How dare you talk of conſidering!——Sirrah, ſirrah; I never conſidered in all my life.——I'll make it treaſon to conſider.

Priſ. But I hope your lordſhip will hear reaſon.

Jud. What have we to do with reaſon?——I would have you to know, ſirrah, we dont ſit here to hear reaſon, we go according to law.——Is our dinner ready?

Attorney Gen. Yes, my lord.

Jud. Then harkee, you raſcal at the bar, hear me, ſirrah, hear me. You muſt be hanged for three reaſons; 1ſt, Becauſe it is not fit that I ſhould ſit as judge and nobody be hanged. 2dly, You muſt be hanged, becauſe you have a damned hanging look. 3dly, You muſt be hanged, becauſe I'm hungry. There is law for you, ye dog. Take him away, goaler.

By this you may ſee how theſe fellows can jeſt on things which ſhou'd make them tremble.

Auguſt 1722, they made ready the brigantine, and came out to ſea, where meeting their correſpondent returning and finding nothing done, they agreed to play their old trade. So they ſailed with the ſhip and brigantine to the ſouthward, where

where they run the ſhip upon the Grand Carmanes, and wrecked her. The next day Anſtis went aſhore, to fetch the men off who were all ſafe. Anſtis had juſt time to take capt. Fen and a few others on board, before the Hector and Adventure came down on him; but he got to ſea, and one of the men of war after him, keeping within gun ſhot ſeveral hours, when the wind dying away, the pirates got to their oars and rowed for their lives.

The Hector landed her men, and took 40 of the morning Star's crew without any reſiſtance, they pretending they were glad of the opportunity. The reſt hid themſelves in the woods.

The brigantine, after her eſcape ſailed to an iſland near the bay of Honduras to clean and in her way took a ſloop, capt. Durfey commander, which they deſtroyed and brought the men on Board. While ſhe was cleaning, Durfey conſpired with ſome of the priſoners to carry off the brigantine; but it being diſcovered, he and four or five more got aſhore with arms and amunition: and when the pirates canoe came in for water, ſeized the boat and men; upon which Anſtis ſent another boat with 20 hands aſhore but Durfey gave them ſuch a warm reception that they were glad to return back again.

In December Anſtis left this place. Taking in his cruſe a good ſhip, he mounted her with 24 guns, and made Fenn commander. From hence they went to the Bahama Iſlands, taking what they wanted.

As they were cleaning their ſhips the Winchelſea came down upon them, when moſt of them eſcaped to the woods but Anſtis having a light pair of heels eſcaped in the brigantine. Afterwards, ſome of the company, being tired of this trade, ſhot Anſtis in his hammock, and put the reſt in irons, and they carried the brigantine to Curacoa, a Dutch ſettlement, where they were hanged, and thoſe who delivered the veſſel acquitted. Fenn was ſoon after taken by the men of war's men ſtraggling in the woods, with a few more, and carried to Antigua and hanged. But ſome eſcaped among the negroes, and were never heard of ſincee.

Capt.

Capt. WORSLEY, and his Crew.

WORSLEY, with eight others, left New York in September, 1718, in a ſmall open Boat, taking with them two or three dried tongues, and a cag of water, a dozen of old muſkets, and a little ammunition, and ſteered down the coaſts till they came to Delawar river; but meeting with nothing, they returned back as high as Newcaſtle, where they fell in with a ſhallop that was bringing goods, plate &c. from Oppequenimi to Philadelphia, which they took; but taking out the beſt of the lading, they let the ſhallop go, which immediately brought news of it to Philadelphia, that ſo alarmed the county that they fitted out ſeveral veſſels to go in purſuit of them; but all to no purpoſe, for they could not find them.

Worſley

Worſley going down the river met with a ſloop of Philadelphia, which they took, and quitted their boat of her, taking two men of her along with them. A day or two after, they took a ſloop belonging to Hull, which was ſtill more fit for their purpoſe, having on board proviſions and neceſſaries, which they very much ſtood in need of. And in all probability, the taking of this ſloop, for this time ſaved them; for the governor ſent the Phœnix in purſuit of them, but they were now pretty well provided, ſtood off to ſea, and ſo miſſed the Phœnix, who expected them to be on the coaſt.

About ſix weeks after they returned, having taken among the Bahama iſlands, a ſloop and a brigantine, by the which they encreaſed their number to twenty men, and had ſix guns mounted, and ſmall arms equivalent. He made a ſmall enſign with death's head in the middle of it, and they all ſwore to ſtand by one another to the laſt man. Afterwards going to an inlet in North Carolina, the governor had notice of them, and ſent two ſloops with about ſeventy men to take them, but they had ſailed away. However, the ſloops purſuing them, came in ſight of Worſley, off the capes of Virginia, who ſtood in for the river, taking them for merchantmen. The ſloops ſtood in at the ſame time, and Worſley hoiſted his black flag, and gained the bay, thinking to make ſure of his two prizes. But he was quickly ſenſible of his miſtake, as ſoon as they hoiſted the kings colours, and fired a gun; when he found himſelf hemmed in, inſtead of his keeping them out. However they reſolved to fight it out, and neither to give nor take quarters according to their oath.

The Carolina men gave the pirates a broad-ſide and boarded him, one upon his quarter and the other upon his bow. Worſley and his crew drew upon deck, and fought very obſtinately hand to hand, ſo that in a few minutes abundance of men lay weltering in their gore. Not one of the pirates cried out for quarters, nor would accept of it when offered. They were all killed except the captain and another man, and they were very much wounded. They were both brought aſhore in irons, and the very next day hanged, for they ſhould have died in their wounds.

Capt.

Capt. GEO. LOWTHER and his Crew.

GEORGE LOWTHER went ſecond mate on board the Gambia Caſtle, belonging to the Royal African company on board which was capt. Maſſey with ſoldiers, that he was to command under colonel Whitney, who were landed on James iſland; but the fort and the garriſon not agreeing, the company ſoon after loſt a galley worth 1000l. by it.

Malley finding he muſt be over ruled by the merchants ſoon began to complain of their ill treatment of his men in their allowance, ſaying, he did not come to be a Guiney ſlave: and that if they did not uſe him and his men better, he ſhould take other meaſures.

At the ſame time there happened a diſpute between the captain of the ſhip and Lowther, which very much contributed to Lowther's deſign; for Lowther finding himſelf neglected

lected by the captain found means to ingratiate himſelf into the favour of the ſailors, who, upon the captain's going to puniſh him, ſwore, They would knock down the firſt that laid hands on him: which Lowther improved to a general diſaffection of the ſhip's crew. Maſſey in the mean time, having contracted an intimacy with Lowther, they agreed to curb their enemies, and provide for themſelves ſome other way; which the captain, perceiving, he goes on ſhore to the governor and factor, to conſult what methods to take; but Lowther apprehending it was againſt him, he ſent a letter in the ſame boat to Maſſey, adviſing him to repair on board to put their project in execution.

Upon which Maſſey harrangued the ſoldiers, ſaying, You that have a mind to return to England, may now do it; which they all agreed to: then he went to the governor's apartment, and took his bed, baggage, plate and furniture, believing the governor would go with him, which he refuſed: however Maſſey came aboard with the governor's ſon. After demoliſhing all the guns of the fort, they weighed anchor, and fell down, but ſoon ran the ſhip aground; upon which Maſſey returns to the fort, remounts the guns, and keeps garriſon till the ſhip got clear. In the mean time captain Ruſſel got off, but was not ſuffered to go on board, although he offered Lowther what terms he pleaſed. Next tide they got the ſhip afloat, having firſt nailed up and diſmounted all the cannon. Then putting the governor's ſon aſhore, they put out to ſea, when Lowther called upon the men and told them. It was madneſs to think of returning to England, for what they had done would be judged a capital offence; and therefore, ſince they had a good ſhip under them he propoſed to ſeek their fortunes, upon the ſeas, as others had done before them, which they all agreed to, calling the ſhip, The Delivery, and ſwore to ſtand by one another.

Lowther left the fort the 13th of June, and on the 30th near Barbadoes, he came up with a brigantine belonging to Boſton, which he plundered, and then let her go. After this he proceeded to Hiſpaniola, where he met with a French ſloop loaden with wine and brandy, on board which captain Maſſey went, pretending at firſt to be a merchant; but finding her to be a ſhip of value, he told monſieur, He muſt have it all without money. On board her there was 30 caſks of brandy, 5 hogſheads of wine, ſeveral pieces of chints, and 70l. in money, all which they took, only Lowther returned the French maſter 5l. again.

But this good harmony did not laſt long amongſt them, Maſſey, was uneaſy, and reſolved to leave them, which Lowther

ther agreed to, giving him a ſloop he had juſt before taken, to go where he thought fit. Accordingly he goes aboard, with ten men, and comes in directly for Jamaica, where, putting a bold face on the matter, he informs ſir Nicholas Laws, the then governor, how he had left Lowther, the pirate and of all that had been tranſacted before, adding. That he aſſiſted him at the river Gambia, only to ſave ſo many of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and return to England.

Maſſey was well received, and at his own report, he was ſent on board the Happy Sloop, to cruize off Hiſpaniola for Lowther; but not meeting with him, he returned to Jamaica, and getting a certificate he came home to England, where, when he arrived, he writes to the African company, relating the whole tranſaction of this voyage, but excuſed it as an inadvertandy by his being ill uſed; for which, if they would not forgive him, he begged to die like a ſoldier, and not be hanged like a dog, This not producing ſo favourable an anſwer as he expected, he went the next day to Lord chief juſtice chambers, and enquired, if there had been ever a warrant granted againſt one capt. Maſſey for piracy: but being told, There was not, he ſaid, He was the man, and that the African company would ſoon apply to my lord for one which they did, he lodged in Alderſgate-ſtreet, where the officer might at any time find him. This the clerk took down in writing, and a warrant being ſoon granted, the tipſtaff went accordingly, and took him without any trouble.

But ſtill there was no perſon to charge him, neither could they prove the letter to be his own hand writing, till the juſtice interrogate him, Whether he did write the letter or not; which he readily confeſſed, as alſo gave an ample account of the whole voyage thereupon he was committed to Newgate, though ſoon after he was admitted out upon bail.

July the 5th, 1723, he was tried at the Old Bailey, by a court of Admiralty, when capt. Ruſſel and others, appeared againſt him; but he would have ſaved them all that trouble, for he confeſt more than they knew, fixing the facts ſo firm upon himſelf, that he was found guilty, received ſentence of death, and was executed three weeks after at Execution dock.

But to return to Lowther, whom Maſſey left cruiſing off Hiſpaniola, who plying to the windward, near Porto Rico, took two ſail, one was a ſmall Briſtol ſhip, the other a Spaniſh pirate, who had taken the Briſtol ſhip; which ſo provoked Lowther, that he threatened to put the Spaniards to death, for daring to intermeddle in his affairs; but at laſt he contented himſelf with burning both their ſhips; and the Spaniards

ards getting away in their launch, they thought they were well off.

Afterwards he took a ſmall ſloop from St. Chriſtophers which he manned and carried off with him to an iſland, where they cleaned, and then going aboard, they ſailed towards the bay of Honduras, where they met with a ſmall veſſel with 13 hands of the ſame employment, under capt. Lowe, whom Lowther received as friends, inviting them, as they were few in number, to join their ſtrength together, which being accepted of, Lowther continued captain, and Lowe was made lieutenant, burning his own ſhip. Then coming into the bay, they fell upon a ſloop of 200 tons, called the Greyhound; againſt whom Lowther fired his guns, and hoiſted the piratical colours, which capt. Edward bravely returned; but at length finding the pirate too ſtrong for him, he yielded and the pirate came on board, and not only rifling the ſhip, but beat and cut the men in a cruel manner. In cruiſing about the bay, they took ſeveral other veſſels without any reſiſtance, particularly a ſhip of 100 tons, which they mounted with 8 carriages and 10 ſwivels guns. With this fleet, Lowther in the Happy Delivery, Lowe in the Rhode Iſland ſloop, Harris in Hamilton's ſloop, left the bay, and came to Port Mayo, where they made preparations to careen, carrying aſhore all their ſails, to lay their plunder in: but when they were buſy at work a body of the natives came down, and attacked the pirates unprepared, who were glad to fly to their ſloops, and leave them maſters of the field, leaving the Happy Delivery behind them, contenting themſelves with the Ranger, which had only 20 guns and 8 ſwivels, taking all the men on board her, wherein they preſently began to quarrel laying the blame one upon another. Being very much in want of proviſions, they got to the Weſt Indies, May 1722, and near the iſland Deſcada took a brigantine ſtored with proviſions and neceſſaries, which put them in better temper. Then they watered and ſtood to the northward, intending to viſit the north coaſt of America, and in lat. 36. they took the Rebecca of Boſton, at which time the crews divided, Lowe with 44 hands went on board the brigantine, and Lowther with the ſame number, ſtaid in the ſloop, ſeparating that very night being the 28th of May, 1722.

Lowther cruiſed a pretty while among the iſlands to no purpoſe, till at length he fell in with a Martinico man, which proved a ſeaſonable relief, he being in great want of proviſions, and after that a Guiney man. After which they thought it time to clean, in order to prepare for new adven-

tures; for which purpoſe they ſailed to the iſland of Blancho, which is a low iſland, 30 leagues from the main of Spaniſh America, where he unrigged his ſloop ſending his guns, rigging, and ſails aſhore, and putting his veſſel upon the careen. But the Eagle ſloop of Barbadoes coming near this iſland, and ſeeing her, ſuposing her to be a pirate, took the advantage of attacking her when unprepared, who immediately hoiſted the St. George's flag at the top maſt head to bid them defiance; but when they found the Eagle reſolved to board them in good earneſt, the pirates cut their cable, and hawled the ſtern aſhore, which obliged the Eagle to come to an anchor athwart the hauſe, where they engaged them till they cried out for quarters. At which time Lowther, with twelve of his men, made their eſcape; but they took the reſt, and brought them to Camena, where the Spaniſh governor condemned the ſloop to the captors, and ſent 23 hands to ſcour the bushes of Blanco, when they took forty: but could not find Lowther, three men and a little boy. Eleven of them were hanged, and three of them acquitted. And Captain Lowther, it is ſaid, afterwards ſhot himſelf, being found dead, and a piſtol burſt by his ſide.

Capt.

Capt. EDWARD LOWE, and his Crew.

EDWARD Lowe was born at Weſtminſter, who very early began the trade of p'undering; but if any child refuſed him what he had he muſt fight him. When he grew bigger, he took to gaming among black-ſhoe boys upon the parade, with whom he uſed to play the whole game, as they call it, that is, cheat every body, which if they refuſed, they might fight him

Ned went to ſea with his eldeſt brother, and leaving him in New Eng'and, he worked in a rigging houſe at Boſton, for ſome time. when not liking that, he returned to England to ſee his mother, with whom he did not ſtay long before he took his leave of her, for the laſt time, as he ſaid, and returned to Boſton, where he ſhipped himſelf in a ſloop that was

bound to the bay of Honduras; and when he arrived there, he was made patron of the boat, to bring the log-wood on board to load the ſhip; where he differing with the captain, about the hurry of taking the log wood on board, Lowe takes up a loaden muſket and fired at him; then putting off the boat, he with twelve of his companions, goes to ſea. Next day they met a ſmall veſſel, which they took, made a black flag, and declared war againſt all the world. From hence they proceeded to the iſland of the Grand Carmanes, where he met with George Lowther, who took him under his protection as an ally, without any formal treaty, which Lowe readily agreed to; but parting with Lowther on the 28th of May, as we have already given an account in Lowther's life, Lowe took a veſſel belonging to Amboy, which he plundered and then ſtood away to the S. E. by which he avoided two ſloops, which the governor had ſent to take him from Rhode iſland.

July the 12th, he ſailed into the harbour of Port Roſemary, where he found 13 ſmall veſſels at anchor, whom he told they ſhould have no quarter, if they reſiſted; which ſo frighted the maſters of the veſſels, that they all yielded. Out of them he took whatever he wanted, keeping for his own uſe a ſchooner of 80 tuns, on board of which he put ten carriage guns, and fifty men, and named her the Fancy, making himſelf captain and appointing Charles Harris captain of the brigantine: making up a complement of 80 men, out of the veſſels, ſome by force, and others by their own inclination, he ſailed away from Marblehead, and ſoon after he met two ſloops bound for Boſton, with proviſions for the garriſon; but there being an officer and ſoldiers on board, he thought it the ſafeſt way, after ſome ſmall reſiſtance, to let them go on about their buſineſs.

Then they ſteered for the Leeward Iſlands, but in their voyage met with ſuch a hurricane as had not been known in the memory of man. After the ſtorm was over, they got ſafe to one of the ſmall iſlands of the Caribees, and there refitted their veſſels as well as they could. As ſoon as the brigantine was ready, they took a ſhort cruiſe leaving the ſchooner in the harbour till their return; which had not been many days at ſea, before ſhe met a ſhip that had loſt all her maſts on board of which they went and took, in money, and goods to the value of 1000l. Upon this ſucceſs, the brigantine returned to the ſchooner, which being then ready to ſail, they agreed to go to the Azores or Weſtern iſlands, where Lowe took a French ſhip of 32 guns, and in St. Michaels's road, he took ſeveral ſail that were lying there, without firing a gun.

Being,

Being in great want of water, he ſent to the governor of St. Michael's for a ſupply, promiſing upon that condition to releaſe the ſhips which he had taken, otherwiſe to burn them all; which the governor for the ſake of the ſhips, agreed to thereupon he releaſed ſix, keeping only the Roſepink, of which he took the command.

The pirates took ſeveral of the guns out of the ſhips, and mounted them on board the Roſe. Lowe ordered the ſchooner to lie in the fare between St. Michael's and St. Mary's, where he met with capt. Carter in the Wright galley; who defending himſelf, they cut and mangled him and his men in a barbarous manner; after which, they were for burning the ſhip, but contented themſelves with cutting her cabble, rigging, and ſails to pieces, and ſo left her to the mercy of the ſeas. From thence they ſailed to the iſland of Madenas, where they took a fiſhing boat with two old men and a boy in her, one of which they ſent aſhore, demanding a boat of water, otherwiſe they would kill the old man; which being complied with, the old man was diſcharged. From hence they ſailed to the Canaries, and thence continued their courſe for the Cape de Verde iſlands, where they took a ſhip called the Liverpool Merchant, from which they took 300 gallons of brandy, two guns and carriages, beſides ſix of her men, and then obliged them to go to the iſle of May. They alſo took two Portugueze ſhips bound to Brazil, and three ſloops from St. Thomas's, bound to Curaſo: all which they plundered, and let them go, except one ſloop by which they heard that two galleys were expected at the weſtern iſlands. Her they manned, and ſent in queſt of theſe ſhips, whilſt they careened the Roſe at Cap de Verde; but the ſloop miſſing of the prey, was reduced to great want of water and proviſions, ſo that they ventured to go aſhore at St, Michael's and paſs for traders; where being ſuſpected by the governor, they were conducted into the caſtle, and provided for as long as they lived.

Lowe's ſhip was overſet a careening, ſo that he was reduced to his old ſchooner, aboard of which there went about an hundred as bold rogues as ever was hanged; and ſailed to the Weſt Indies, where they took a rich Portugueze ſhip bound home from Bahia, putting to the torture ſeveral of the men, who confeſt the captain flung into the ſea, a bag of 1000 moidores. This made Lowe ſwear a thouſand oaths: and after cutting off his lips, he murdered him, and all his crew, being thirty-ſix men.

After this they cruized to the northward, and took ſeveral veſſels, and ſteered for the bay of Honduras, where they

they took five Engliſh ſloops, and a pink and a Spaniard of 6 guns and 70 men, whom they killed every man; which being done they rumaged the Spaniſh ſhip, bringing all the booty on board their own veſſel.

In the next cruize between the Leeward Iſlands and the main, they took two ſhows from Jamaica to Liverpool, and juſt after a ſhip called the Amſterdam Merchant, the captain thereof he ſlit his noſe, cut his ears off, and then plundering the ſhip, he let her go. Afterwards he took a ſloop to Amboy, of whoſe men he tied, lighted matches between the fingers, which burnt the fleſh off the bones, and afterwards ſet them aſhore in an uninhabited part of the country, as alſo other ſhips which fell a prey to thoſe villains.

One of his majeſty's men of war hearing of their barbarous actions went in ſearch of them, which was called the Greyhound, of 20 guns, and 120 men, who ſeeing the pirates let them chace her at firſt, till ſhe was in readineſs to engage them, and the pirates were about gun ſhot off, when ſhe tacked about and ſtood towards them, who, when they found who they had to deal with, edged away under the man of war's ſtern, making a running fight for about two hours; but little wind happened, the pirate ſloop gained from her; thereupon the Greyhound left off firing, and turned all her hands to the oars, and came up with them, when the fight was renewed with a briſk fire on both ſides, till the Ranger's mainyard was ſhot down; upon which the Greyhound preſſed cloſe Low in the other, bore away and left his conſort; who ſeeing the cowardice of his commodore, and that there was no poſſibility of eſcaping, called out for quarters.

Lowe's conduct in this engagement, ſhewed him to be a cowardly villain for had he fought half ſo briſkly as Harris, the man of war could never have taken either of them. The Greyhound carried in her prize to Rhode iſland, which was looked upon to be of ſuch ſignal ſervice to the colony, that, in council, they reſolved to compliment Peter Shugard captain, with the freedom of their corporation, they ſecured the priſoners under a ſtrong guard in goal, till a court of vice of admiralty could be held for their trials, which was on the 10th of July, at Newport holding three days. The Judges were William Drummer Eſq; lieutenant governor of the Maſachuſets, preſident: Nathaniel Pyne, Eſq; John Lechmore, Eſq; ſurveyor general; John Valentine, Eſq; advocate general; Samuel Cranſton, governor of Rhode Iſland; John Menzies, Eſq: judge of the admiralty; Richard Ward, Eſq; regiſter; and Mr. Jahleel Brinton

provoſt

provoſt marſhal. Robert Auchmuta Eſq; was appointed by the court, council for the priſoners here under-mentioned.

Charles Harris, captain: William Blads, Daniel Hyde, Thomas Powel, jun. Stephen Munden, Thomas Hugger, Will. Read, Peter Kneeves, James Brinkley, Joſeph Sound, William Shutfield, Edward Eaton, John Brown, Edward Lawſon, Owen Rice, John Tomkins, John Fitzgerald, Abraham Lacy, Tho. Lineſter, Francis Leyton, J. Waters, quarter maſter, William Jones, Charles Church, Thomas Hazel, and J. Bright, who were all executed the 19th of July 1723, near Newport in Rhode Iſland, But John Brown, and Patrick Cunnigham, were recommended to mercy.

The eight following were found not guilty, John Wilſon, Henry Barnes, Tho. Jones, Joſeph Switzer, Thomas Mumper, Indian, John Hencher, doctor, John Fletcher, and Thomas Child.

Inſtead of working repentance in Lowe, this deliverance made him ten times worſe, vowing revenge upon all they ſhould meet with for the future, which they executed upon Nathan Skiff, maſter of a whale fiſhing ſloop whom they whipped naked about the deck, and then cut off his ears, making his torture their ſport. At length being wearied thereof, they ſhot him thro' the head, and ſunk his veſſel Some days after he took a fiſhing boat of Block Iſland, and only cut off the maſter's head; but next day taking two whale boats near Rhode Iſland, he ript up one of the maſter's bodies, and cut off the ears of the other. From hence he went to Newfoundland, where he took twenty three French veſſels, and manned one of them 22 guns, with pirates, after which they took and plundered eighten ſhips, ſome of which they deſtroyed.

The latter end of july, Lowe took a large ſhip, called the Merry Chriſtmas, and mounted her with 34 guns on which he goes aboard, taking the title of admiral, and ſails to the weſtern Iſlands, where he took a brigantine manned with Engliſh and Portugueze, the latter of which he hanged.

Afterwards Lowe went to the coaſt of Guiney, but nothing happened till he came to Sierraleon in Africa, when he met with the Delight, which he took, mounting her with 16 guns, and 60 men, appointing Sprigs captain, who two days after ſeparated himſelf from her.

In January after he took a ſhip called the Squirrel; but what came of him afterwards we cannot tell.

Capt.

Capt. JOHN EVANS and his Crew.

JOHN Evans was a Welſhman and formerly was maſter of a ſhip belonging to Nevis; but loſing his employ, he went out a mate of a ſhip from Jamaica, when getting acquainted with two or three of his comrades, they agreed to go aboard a canoe, and coming on the north ſide of the iſland went aſhore in the night, broke open a houſe, and robbed them: but this would not do, they wanted a veſſel, which in a few days they got; for at Dunſmore they found a ſmall ſloop at anchor, belonging to Bermudas, on board of which they went, Evans telling the people he was the maſter of her; which was more than they knew before. Then putting his affairs in order, he went aſhore to a little village to refreſh himſelf with his comrades, where he ſpent three piſtoles,

piſtoles, and went away, the landlady returned him a thouſand thanks, ſaying, She hoped to ſee him again very ſoon; to which they anſwered, She would: though it proved very much to her damage; for they returned in the night, rifled the houſe, and carried what they could on board the ſloop.

The next day they mounted four guns on board the ſloop, calling her the Scowrer, and then they ſailed to Hiſpaniola, where they took a Spaniſh ſloop, out of which they ſhared a 15cl. a man. After that they met with a ſhip bound from New England to Jamaica, which they plundered and took two or three hands. And next they took the Lucretia and Katherine, near the iſland of Deſcada, January the 11th, when ſome of them were for puniſhing the poor captives; which Evans over-hearing, ſwore, What have we to do, turn reformers? It is money we want. After this they went to the little iſland of Avis, with a deſign to clean; but meeting with a ſloop the pirate gave chace to her, but fearing to loſe the Lucretia, which was a heavy ſailer, they were brought to the leeward, ſo that they ſteered to the iſland of Ruby. Soon after a Dutch ſhip running in upon them, they could not forbear ſpeaking to her, out of which they ſhared fifty pound a man, which finding to be a ſloop more proper for their purpoſe, they kept her, and let the Lucretia go. But fearing a diſcovery here they ſteered next to the grand Carmanes, intending to clean there, though they were prevented by a difference that happened between the captain and boatſwain, who was a ſurly ill looked fellow; he having received ſome reproofs from the captain challenged to fight him on ſhore: but when the captain propoſed the duel, the boatſwain refuſed to go aſhore. Thereupon Evans took his cane and gave him a hearty drubbing; upon which the boatſwain ſhot Evans thro' the head. This ſo provoked all the crew, they reſolved that the criminal ſhould die by the moſt exquiſite tortures; though while they were conſidering of the puniſhment, the gunner ſhot him through the body; but that not killing him, he deſired only a week for repentance; when another ſwore, He ſhould repent and be damn'd to him; and without more ado ſhot him thro' the head.

Upon this they agreed to break up the company, and going aſhore at the Carmanes, and ſhared about nine thouſand pounds amongſt 30 of them, ſending the mate and a boy, who would not take on with them, with the ſhip to Port Royal in Jamaica.

Capt.

Capt. JOHN PHILIPS, and his Crew.

JOhn Philips was bred a carpenter, but ſailing in a weſt country ſhip to Newfoundland, was taken by Anſtis, who ſoon perſuaded him to join with him, making him carpenter of the veſſel, in which ſtation he continued till they broke up at Tabago, and came home in a ſloop that was ſunk in Briſtol channel. But he did not ſtay long in England, for hearing of ſome of his companions being taken up in Briſtol goal he moved, off to Topſham, and there ſhipped himſelf with one capt. Wadham for Newfoundland, where when the ſhip came, he ran away and hired himſelf a ſplitter in the fiſhery for the ſeaſon; but he ſoon combined with others in the fiſhery to go off with one of the veſſels that lay in the harbour, and turn pirates; who accordingly fixed upon the

29th

20th of Auguſt, 1713, at night: but of ſixteen men that promiſed, five only were as good as their words. Notwithſtanding Philips was for puſhing on, aſſuring them, that they ſhould ſoon increaſe their company. Hereupon they ſeized a veſſel and went out to ſea, when they ſoon began to ſettle their officers to prevent diſpute; appointed John Philips, captain; John Nutt, navigator of the Veſſel; James Sparks, gunner, Tho. Fern, carpenter; and William White was only a private man amongſt them.

Before they left the banks they took ſeveral ſmall fiſhing veſſels, out of which they took ſome more hands, and then ſailed to the weſt Indies. Amongſt thoſe that were taken, was one John Roſe Archer, who having been a pirate under Blackbeard, was made quarter maſter to the company. They came off of Barbadoes in October, and cruiſed about the iſlands about three months, without meeting with a veſſel, ſo that they were almoſt ſtarved for want of proviſions, when at length they fell in with a martinico man, of 12 guns and 35 hands; upon which they hoiſted the black flag, and ran up along ſide of the ſloop, with piratical colours, flying, ſwearing, if they did not ſtrike immediately, they muſt expect no quarters; which ſo affrighted the Frenchman that he never fired a gun. Having got this ſupply, they took their proviſions, and four of the men.

Having occaſion to clean their veſſel, Phillips propoſed Tobago; and juſt as they had done, a man of war's boat came into the harbour, the ſhip cruiſing to the leeward of the iſland: which was no ſooner gone but they warped out, and plied to the windward for ſafety.

In a few days they took a ſnow with a few hands in it; on board of which, they ſent Fern the carpenter, William Smith, Philips Wood, and Taylor; but Fern being diſſatisfied at Archer's being preferred before him to be quarter-maſter, perſuaded the reſt to go off with the prize; but Philips gave them chace, and coming up with them, ſhot Wood, and wounded Taylor in the leg; upon which the other two ſurrendered.

From Tobago they ſtood away to the northward, and took a portugueze ſhip bound for Brazil, and two or three ſloops for Jamaica, in one of which Fern endeavouring to get off, was killed by Philips, as was alſo another man for the like attempt, which made all the others more fearful of diſcovering their minds, dreading the villainy of a few hardened wretches, who feared neither God nor devil, as Philips was often uſed blaſphemouſly to ſay.

On the 25th of March they took two ſhips from Virginia,

the maſter's name of one was John Philips the pirates name-ſake; of the other, Robert Mortimer's a ſtout young man. Phillips ſtaid on board Mortimer's ſhip, while they tranſported the crew to the ſloop, when Mortimer took up a hand-ſpike, and ſtruck Philips o'er the head, but knocking him down, he recovered and wounded Mortimer with his ſword; and the other two pirates who were on board, coming to Phillips aſſiſtance, they cut Mortimer to pieces, while his own two men ſtood and looked on. Out of the other Virginia man, they took Edward Cheeſeman, a carpenter, to ſupply the place of Fern, who being averſe to that way of life, propoſed to J. Filamore who was ordered to row Cheeſeman on board Mortimer's ſhip, to overthrow their piratical government; which from time to time, as occaſion offered, they conſulted how to do. The pirates, in the mean time, robbed and plundered ſeveral ſhips and veſſels, bending their courſe towards Newfoundland, where they deſigned to raiſe more men, and do all the miſchief they could on the banks, and in the harbours. Towards which country Phillips making his way, took one Salter in a ſloop on the iſle of Sables, which he kept and gave Mortimer's ſhip to the mate and crew: alſo a ſchooner, one Chadewell, maſter; which they ſcuttled in order to ſink; but Phillips underſtanding that ſhe belonged to Mr Menors of Newfoundland, with whoſe veſſel they firſt went of a pirating, ſaid, We have done him injury enough already; and ſo ordering his veſſel to be repaired, returned her to the maſter.

In the afternoon they chaced another veſſel, whoſe maſter was an inward lightman, named Dependence Ellery, who told Philips he took him for a pirate as ſoon as he ſaw him, otherwiſe he would not have given him the trouble of chaſing him ſo long. This ſo provoked Philips, and his crew, that they made poor Dependance, for his integrity dance about the ſhip till he was weary. After which they took ten other ſhips and veſſels; and on the 24th of April they took a ſloop belonging to Cape Anne Andrew Harridane, maſter; which looking upon to be more fit for that purpoſe, they came on board, keeping only the maſter of her priſoner, and ſending the crew away in Salter's veſſel. Cheeſeman broke his mind to Harridane, to deſtroy the crew. Upon this, it was concluded to be at twelve o'clock at noon, when Cheeſeman leaves his working tools on the deck, as if he had been going to uſe them, and walks off; but perceiving ſome ſigns of fear in Harridine, he fetches his brandy bottle, and gives him and the reſt a dram, ſaying, Here's to our next meeting: then he talks to Nutt; in the mean while Filemore

takes

takes up an ax, while Cheeſeman and Harradine ſeizes Nutt by the collar, and toſſes him over the ſide of the veſſel.

By this time the boatſwain was dead; for as ſoon as Filamore ſaw the maſter laid hold on, he up with an ax, and cut of the boatſwain's head, which noiſe ſoon brought the captain upon deck, whom Cheeſeman ſaluted with the blow of a mallet which broke his jawbone, but did not knock him down: upon which Harradine came to the carpenters aid, when Sparks the gunner interpoſing, Cheeſeman trips up his heels, and flung him into the arms of Charles Ivemay, who that moment threw him into the ſea; and at the ſame time Harradine threw the capt. Phillips after him, bidding the devil take them both. This done Cheeſeman jumps from the deck into the hold, to knock Archer on the head, when Harry Gyles came down after him, deſired his life might be ſpared, which being agreed to, he was made a priſoner and ſecured.

All being over, they altered their courſe from Newfoundland to Boſton, where they arrived the 3d of May to the great joy of the province, and on the 12th of May a ſpecial court of admiralty was held for the trial of theſe pirates, when John Filamore, Edward Cheeſeman, John Cobs, Henry Gyles, Charles Ivemay, John Bootman, and Henry Pyle were honourably acquitted: as alſo three Frenchmen, John Batis, Peter Taffery, and Iſaac Laſſon; as alſo three negroes, Pedro, Franciſco, and Pierro; John Roſe Archer, the quarter maſter, William White, William Taylor, and William Phillips, were condemned. The two latter got a reprive, and the two former, Archer and White, were executed the 2d of June following.

Capt. SPRIGGS, and his crew.

SPRIGG's ſailed at firſt with Lowe, and came away with him from Lowther. Afterwards Lowe took a ſhip of 12 guns on the coaſt of Guiney, called the Delight, which Spriggs went on board of, with 20 men, and leaving Lowe in the night, came to the Weſt Indies. In their paſſage they made a black enſign, with a ſkeleton in the middle of it, holding a dart in one hand, ſtriking a bleeding heart, and in the other an hour glaſs, which they called the jolly Roger, and being hoiſted they fired all their guns to ſalute Spriggs, whom they choſe captain, and then went to look out for prey.

In

In their voyage they took a Portugueze bark, wherein they had rich plunder. Near St. Lucia they took a ſloop belonging to Barbadoes, which they firſt plundered and burnt, forcing ſome of the men into the ſervice, and beating, them in a barbarous manner, thoſe that refuſed to join with them, and afterwards ſent them away in the boat, half dead with their wounds; the reſt got to Barbadoes with much ado, though ſome of them died ſoon after of their cuts and ſlaſhes After this they took a Martinico man, which they uſed in like manner, but did not burn the ſhip Then running down to the leeward they took one capt. Haukins, coming from Jamaica, loaded with logwood; out of which they took her ſtores, arms, and ammunition, and what they did not want they threw overboard: they cut the cables to pieces, knocked down the cabins, broke the windows, and did what miſchief the could taking Burridge and Stephens two mates, and ſome other hands by force; and after keeping her a week they let her go. On the 27th they took a Rhode iſland ſloop, compelling the captain and all his men to go on board the pirate. One of them not being willing to ſtay with them, they told him he ſhould have a diſcharge preſently, which was to receive ten laſhes from every man on board.

The next day Burridge ſigned their articles which pleaſed them ſo much they fired all their guns, and made him maſter ſpending that day in rejoicing.

The 1ſt of April they ſpied a ſail, and gave her chace all night, believing ſhe had been a Spaniard, but when he came up to her, and gave her a broadſide; ſhe cried out for quarters, which made them ceaſe firing, and ordered the captain to come aboard, who proved to be capt Hawkins, whom they had diſmiſſed three days before, not worth a groat. Two days after they anchored at Ratan, not far from Honduras, and put aſhore capt. Haukins and ſeveral others, giving them powder and ball, and a muſket and then left them to ſhift as well as they could: here they ſtaid three weeks, when two men in a canoe, that had been left in another maroon iſland near Beneca, and carried them thither. A fortnight after, they eſpied a ſloop at ſea, which had lately eſcaped from the Spaniards at the bay of Honduras, which, upon a ſignal, ſtood in and took them all off.

At an iſland to the Weſtward the pirates cleaned their ſhip, and then ſailed towards St. Chriſtophers to meet capt Moor,

Spriggs next ſtood towards Bermudas, where he took a ſchooner belonging to Boſton, from which he took all the men and ſunk the veſſel.

Inſtead of going to Newfoundland they came back to the iſlands; and on the 8th of June, to the windward of St. Chriſtophers they took a ſloop Nicholas Trot, maſter, belonging to St. Euſtatia, whoſe men they hoiſted as high as the main fore tops, and ſo let them fall down again; then whipping them about the deck, they gave Trot his ſloop, and let him go. Two or three days after, they took a ſhip coming from Rhode iſland to St. Chriſtopher, loaden with proviſions and ſome horſes, and burnt ſhip, men, and horſes: ſince which Spriggs has not been heard of, though it was ſuppoſed he went to Madagaſcar, to ſpend in rioting and wantonneſs his ill gotten plunder; till by a letter from Jamaica of the 2d of March laſt, we underſtood that he has been again at the bay of Honduras, and taken ſixteen ſail.

Capt.

Capt. JOHN Gow, alias Smith, and his Crew.

JOHN Gow, alias Smith, was born at a place called Caristoun in the Orkney islands, and was brought up a sailor from his youth, having served on board several men of war, and last of all aboard the Suffolk, along with T. Swan, who was engaged with him in the conspiracy to murder capt. Ferneau and seize the ship and cargoe, as they went out of the Taxel, but they were prevented by James Belvin, who was let into the secret and discovered it. Capt. Fernea taking little notice of it, contented himself with turning off Swan, and preferred Gow to be second mate and gunner.

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They failed on board the George Galley, Aug. 1. 1724, from the Taxel to Santa Cruz, having 15000l. on board, when Gow designed to have seized the ship as they went out, but could not get a party strong enough to join with him, till he worked up a misunderstanding between the captain and part of the crew, concerning the provisions of the ship, particularly Winter, Paterson, and M'Cawley who came upon the quarter deck, in the presence of the owners, just before they sailed, and made a long complaint against the captain; who assured them, that if there was any wrong done them it was not by his consent and that he would enquire into it as soon as they unmoored the ship.

About eight o'clock at night, capt Ferneau, as usual, called them up to prayers in the great cabin, and then set the watch and went to sleep, little thinking his end was so near; when Winter, Melvin, and Rawlinson, began the scene of blood. Gow lying snug in his hammock, as if he knew nothing of the matter, till he saw whether the villainy would succeed or not. Winter cut the Doctor's throat as he was asleep in his hammock, and then went up to Rawlinson and Melvin, who, in the mean time, had seized the captain, and cut his throat also; but not touching the wind pipe. Gow stept up and shot him with a brace of bullets, and threw him over board, M'Cawley cut Stephen Algier's (the clark) throat, as he lay in his hammock and Williams shot him dead afterwards Paterson cut the throat of Bonaventure Jelphs, (the chief mate), and Michael moore at the command of Williams shot him.

After this, Williams came upon the quarter deck, and saluted Gow with captain Ferneau's sword, first striking it upon one of the guns, saying, Welcome capt. Gow, welcome to your new command. After which Gow told the men, that if any of them durst murmur or cabal together, they must expect to meet with the same fate. And then calling a council, they agreed to go upon the account as they called it.

They called the ship the Revenge, and mounted six more of her guns, she being able to carry four and twenty in all. But instead of going to Genoa as intended, they sailed for the coasts of Spain and Portugal, in hopes of getting a ship loaded with wine to keep up their spirits, but all was alike they met with, and instead of wine, they contented themselves with flesh, which they took out of a ship called the Delight, of Poole, Thomas Wise master, bound, from New England to Cadiz, out of which they took the men and what they wanted,

wanted, and ſunk the ſhip, to prevent their being diſcovered to the Engliſh men of war who lay in the Streights.

On the 18 of December, they took the Snow Galley, out of which crew they kept Robert and diſcharged the captain and the reſt of the men, after having plundered the ſhip of the arms ammunition, cloth proviſions, ſails, anchors, cables, and then let her go.

By this time they had got a great way to the ſouthward; and being in want of water as well as wine, they agreed to go to Maderia, which iſland they made in two days, cruiſing about it near a week, expecting ſome veſſel to come in or out; but the country diſcovering what they were, they were diſappointed in their attempts. Then they ſtood away from Porto Santo, where they put up Britiſh colours, and ſent their boat on ſhore, with a compliment to the governor, deſiring leave to water, and buy ſome refreſhment, which he readily agreed to, and went with them to pay the Engliſh captain a viſit, who received him in a very grand manner. But the refreſhment not coming ſo ſoon as expected he at length told him, that he was his priſoner and muſt remain ſo till the proviſions were come on board which was not till next day, when Gow diſcharged him giving three cerons of bees wax and three guns at his going away.

Having now got proviſions, they agreed to return to the coaſts of Spain and Portugal; where they had not been above two days; before they met with the Batchelor, Benjamine Croſs, maſter, from New England bound to Cadiz: out of which they took Croſs and his men, and gave the ſhip to capt. Wiſe, and alſo twenty four cerons, of bees wax to him and his mate, and to his four men eight cerons. After this they took a French ſhip from Cadiz loaded with wine, oil, and fruit; which was what they wanted, and mann'd her with their own men, taking on board the Revenge the French maſter and his twelve men, and moſt part of the cargo, with five guns and their carriages, ammunition, ſmall arms, and ſails and gave the ſhip to Somervile captain of the Snow Galley and to capt Croſs the New England man; to each of whom they gave half the ſhip and cargo, and Somervile had all his men, but Alexander Rob, whom they detained, and who was executed, in the year 1725, for engaging along with them.

Soon after they ſaw a large ſhip to the windward bearing down upon them, which at firſt they thought to have been a Portugueze man of war; but they found afterwards it was a French merchant ſhip coming home from the Weſt Indies, which not fearing them came to the windward Gow perceiving

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ing ſhe was a ſhip of great ſtrength, called all his men together telling them, that they had a great many priſoners on board, and that he could not truſt many of his own men. beſides ſix of his beſt hands were on board the other ſhip; therefore he adviſed them not to meddle with her, ſhe being far ſuperior in force. This ſo exaſperated Williams, that he, demanded of Gow to give his orders for fighting; but he by the advice of the whole crew declined it; thereupon Williams ſnapt his piſtol at his face, which not going off made him ſtill madder. Winter and Paterſon ſtanding by him, fired each a piſtol at Williams, one ſhooting him thro' the arm, and the other in the belly, at which he fell; and they believing he was killed, were going to throw him over board, when he leaped up, and ran into the powder room, with his piſtol cocked in his hand, ſwearing he would blow them all up: which he had certainly done, had they not prevented him that very moment, he having opened the ſcuttle to do it. They immediately put him in irons, and handcuffed him, and then put him between decks in a place prepared for priſoners.

Two days after this they took the Triumvirate, a Briſtol ſloop Joel Davis, maſter, bound for Newfoundland to Oporto with fiſh; from which they took all their proviſions, ſails, arms, and two of her men, and then let her go with the reſt and all her cargo. Not knowing what to do with Williams, they reſolved to put him on board of them, and ſend him away for fear of further danger, ordering the maſter to put him on board the firſt Engliſh man of war he ſhould meet with, to hang him for piracy; which when Williams found they were reſolved to do, he made all the ſubmiſſion he was able to captain Gow, begging for pardon, knowing if he was carried to Liſbon he ſhould meet with his deſerts. But all his entreaties would not do, he was brought up double fettered; when he begged they would throw him into the ſea and drown him, rather than give him up to be hanged in chains; which he knew he deſerved from the Portugueze as well as the Engliſh. This made many of them begin to relent and pity him: but conſidering his ſavage diſpoſition, they knew there was no ſafety to keep him on board, they reſolved to let him go, giving him a hearty curſe at parting, and wiſhing him a ſafe voyage to the gallows; not dreaming that they themſelves ſhould accompany him.

The Briſtol captain obeyed their orders, and as ſoon as he came to Liſbon put him on board the Argyle man of war, captain Bowler commander who brought him home not a-

bove

above three days before Gow and his crew came to keep him company.

In the middle of January, they arrived at Cariſtoun, in the iſles of Orkney; when Gow gave them inſtructions what account they ſhould give of themſelves to the people of the country to avoid ſuſpicion. But now began their misfortunes for ſeveral of their men began to think of making their eſcape. The firſt was one Reid, who took an opportunity to get away when the boat went aſhore, and going to a farm houſe which lay under a hill, he hired a horſe and rode to Kirkwell, a market town about twelve miles off, where he informs them what they were; whereupon they raiſed the country to defend themſelves. The pirates ſoon hearing what was done, ten more of them went away with the long boat, making the beſt of their way for Scotland, who were ſome time after taken in the firth of Edinburgh, and there made priſoners.

This ſo provoked Gow, that he reſolved to plunder the country, be the conſequence what it would; and in order thereto, he ſent Melvine, his boatſwain, with Rob and four more, to Mr. Honeywood's houſe, (the ſheriff;) who not being at home, the ſervants let them in, not ſuſpecting their deſign.

They immediately fell to work, but Mr. Honeywood's daughter had the preſence of mind to hide the money in a tub of feathers till ſhe found an opportunity to carry it away by the contrivance of Alexander Rob, who was centinel at the door; but when the boatſwain found the treaſure was gone, (Gow having before told them where it lay) he ſwore he would burn the houſe and all that was in it; which the young lady overhearing, ſhe runs to the charter room where the papers lay, and threw them out of the window, jumping herſelf after. However they plundered the houſe of about fifty pounds and ſome plate, and then forced a ſervant who played on the bagpipes to pipe before them to the ſhip, whom they alſo detained, and who was brought along with them to the Marſhelſea where he was ſick till his releaſement.

The next day they weighed anchor, and came to Calf-Sound, where the boatſwain went on ſhore again with four armed men; but meeting with no plunder, they carried off two young women, whom they raviſhed, and kept two or three days and then let them go; who when they came home, found the old women their mother dead by the blow of a piſtol, ſhe begging they would not take away her daughters.

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From thence they went to the iſland of Eda, to plunder the houſe of Mr Fea whom Gow had formerly been ſchool-fellow with, and knowing him to be a man of courage believing that the alarm at Cariſtoun had drawn him thither; but Mr Feas's wife at that time being very ſick in bed, kept him at home, and having notice of them, he ſent a letter to Gow by James Laing, deſiring him to withdraw, aſſuring him, that moſt of the inhabitants were fled to the mountains on the report of his being a pirate; deſiring him to ſend the meſſenger ſafe back at whoſe return the affright of the people would be over.

Gow ſent him word back, that he would write to nobody, but if Mr Fea would ſend his men with a boat, he would reward him handſomely, which Mr. Fea hearing ordered his great boat to be ſtaved and ſunk, and the ſails to be carried out of ſight. In the mean time perceiving Gow's boat come aſhore, with five men armed in it, he met them, and ſaid, if they would go to a publick houſe in the neighbourhood, and take a cup of ale with him, he would ſee what he could do to ſerve them; which they agreed to, ſeeing Mr Fea was all alone, not ſuſpecting any danger. Mr Fea had before given orders for half a dozen of men, well arm'd to ly in ambuſh to ſupriſe them; which being done, Mr Fea ſent to Gow to let him know that the country was alarmed, and that it would be his beſt way peaceably to ſurrender; which Gow accordingly did in a day or two, thinking thereby to make himſelf evidence; but it would not do, altho he complied ſo far as to delude all his men on ſhore one after another, who would certainly have cut his throat had they known any ways afterwards to have eſcaped.

They were put on board the Greyhound, which delivered them into the Marſhalſea, March 30. 1725, where they continued till June following, when eight of them were hanged at Execution Dock. William Ingram was hanged for piracy under Anſtis, and a month afterwards Alexander Robertſon, there is advice, that Spriggs the notorious pirate, before mentioned; was attacked in the bay of Honduras, by a Spaniſh man of war, and that Spriggs himſelf was killed, and his ſhip taken.

N. B. The Mary and Elizabeth, newly arrived from Boſ-

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The Life of John Upton, al. Hopton, a Pirate.

JOHN Upton was born at Deptford in the county of Kent. He was deſcended from very honeſt Parents, who gave him good education in reſpect to reading, and writing, to qualify him for buſineſs, and inſtructed him in moral and religious principles. He was put apprentice to a waterman who worked on the River Thames, and having ſerved his time faithfully and honeſtly, and not being able to purchaſe a boat to work for himſelf, he went to ſea and ſerved for 28 years, for the moſt part in men of war, commonly in the ſtation of boatſwain or quarter maſter. He was a houſe keeper

many years, and lived in good repute among his neighbours, but his wife dying, and leaving four children behind her unable to provide for themſelves, he ſupported them in the beſt manner he could, but his wife having contracted ſeveral debts unknown to him, and five actions being taken out againſt him, he was ſeized with ſurpriſe upon theſe diſcoveries. The fear of impriſonment, and the conſequences of lying in a goal, where he muſt have inevitably periſhed, buried him into a precipitate flight, leaving his children to the care of the pariſh.

On the 12th of July, 1723, he ſailed from Poole, in Dorſetſhire, being made boatſwain of the Joſeph and Eliſabeth merchantman, captain Hooper commander, bound for Bonaviſta, in Newfoundland. When he arrived there he was diſcharged by mutual conſent, and being thus at liberty, he contracted with William Knight, a planter there, to ſerve him a twelvemonth in fiſhing and furring: and this agreement he punctually fulfilled.

The year being expired, he obtained his diſcharge Aug. 31, 1724, and went paſſenger in a ſloop to Boſton, in New England, and after ſome time he ſhipped himſelf on board the merchantment, John Kent-maſter, bound for the bay of Honduras but returning to New England, he was there diſcharged.

In July, 1725, he ſhipt himſelf aboard the Perry-Gally, Story King commander, for Barbadoes and Briſtol, in the ſtation of boatſwain. At Barbadoes the ſhip was delivered and laden again, and then they intended to ſail for England. Upton deſired the captain to diſcharge him, that he might go on board his majeſty's ſhip the Lynn, commanded by capt. Cooper but as he contracted for the voyage to England, he met with a flat denial.

November 9, 1725, they ſailed from Barbadoes for England, and on the 11th of the ſame month, they met with a pirate ſloop off St. Dominique, called the Night Rambler, who commanded them to hoiſt out their boat, and ordered the captain and mate to come on board them, which they did accordingly. The Pirates kept the captain and boats crew on board, and manning out capt. King's boat made themſelves abſolute maſter of the Perry Galley; and one of them who came on board, ſwore at Upton, ſaying, damn you for an old ſon of a bitch, I know you, and you ſhall go along with us, or I'll cut your liver out. After this he beat him fore and aft with his cutlaſs, and the ſame evening he was carried aboard the pirates, and three of them attacked him,

him, one with a piſtol loaded and levelled at his forehead; another with a piſtol at the right ear; and the third terrified him by holding two forks, one on the right ſide, and the other on the left ſide of his breaſt; and ſwore, they would blow out his brains, if he did not ſign their articles immediately. This he refuſed to do, and deſired them to defer it till the next morning; and told them at the ſame time, that he had four children unprovided for, and had no inclination to join with them, and therefore he could be of no ſervice to them; but they inſiſted abſolutely on his compliance. Then he called the captain to be witneſs of his being forced; and after all, they ſatisfied themſelves with ſigning for him.

The Pirates carried the Perry Galley to the iſland of Ruby, where they were detained untill the 10th of December, and about that time one of the pirates told the captain that he ſpied a ſail in the offing, and going immediately in purſuit of her, ſhe proved to be a ſmall Dutch ſloop, which they took, and put Upton and ſome others on board of her. They watched an opportunity, and made their eſcape by carrying away the ſloop, and got down the point of Courda, joining to the Muſketta ſhore.

In January, 1725, Upton got his paſſage with the traders to Carpenter's river, otherways called Martine, belonging to the Spaniards, where they trade for cocoa. He arrived there Feb. 12, and having made his caſe known to the governor, he gave him leave to go to Porto Bello by the way of Panama, for there was no other road to travel thither, by reaſon of the wild Indians. In 28 days he ſet out with the mules for the city of Curritogo, which lies 56 leagues thence on the burning mountains, and is reckoned to be half way between the North and South ſeas. When he came thither he was taken up by the governor for a ſpy, and kept priſoner there 3 months and 4 days, and ſent afterwards priſoner to Kildar, on the ſouth ſea, where he lay confined 28 days, waiting for the barks which came out of the lake of Granada, bound to Panama, where he was put on board the admiral of New Spain, who commanded the Lima fleet in the ſouth ſea. Here he was ſtrictly examined, and very much opportuned to go on board of the Spaniſh ſervice, which he abſolutely refuſed, deſiring to go aſhore that he might proceed to Porto Bello; but he was ſent to Panama, and there impriſoned 4 months and five days; and afterwards, he and 32 Dutchmen, who were detained priſoners, were ſent to Porto Bello, and there put on board the galleons, bound for Old Spain. He found an opportunity to make his eſcape from them, and got

on board a New York ſloop, capt. Phœnix commander, bound for Jamaica, where they arrived Dec. 28, 1726. He had not been long in this iſland before he was preſſed on board his majeſty's ſhip the Nottingham, capt. Charles Cotterel commander, where he remained more than two years, in the quality of quarter-maſter, and behaved himſelf obedient to his officers commands.

This is the account which was taken from his own mouth in writing, and which he ſolemnly affirmed to be true. Nevertheleſs it will appear by what follows, that he is very partial therein, and that he wilfully joined with the pirates. For.

At the ſeſſions of Admiralty, held at Juſtice hall, in the Old Bailey, before Sir Henry Penrice, judge of the ſaid court on Tueſday, May 6, 1729, this John Upton alias Hopton was tried for piracy on the high ſeas, within the juriſdiction of the Admiralty of England, in feloniouſly and piratically helping to run away with a certain ſhip, on Nov. 14, 1725, called the Perry Galley, then under the command of Story King in which ſhip he was employed as boatſwain, near the iſland of Martinico in America: the ſaid ſhip and rigging being valued at 600l. with 100 hogſheads of ſugar, valued 3000l. and 250l. in money &c.

The evidences to prove the fact upon the priſoners were, Firſt, Charles Dimmock mate of the ſaid Perrey Galley, who depoſed, That on the 12th of November, 1725 they ſailed from Barbadoes, and on the 14th of the ſame month they were attacked by a pirate ſloop called the Night Rambler, commanded by one Cooper: and that as ſoon as the pirates boarded them, the priſoner, John Upton was obſerved to wiſh them much joy of their new prize, and to ſay, He wondered where they had been ſo long. That he immediately ſigned their articles, without being compell'd to it by the pirates, and was very dexterous in helping to unrig the pirate ſloop. He added, that the ſaid John Upton was for having the Perry Galley burnt, and did adviſe to burn the captain and the chief mate (who was this deponent) in her; but it being put to the vote, whether to burn her or not, it it was carried by the majority not to burn her. He alſo declared, That the ſaid John Upton (the priſoner at the bar) made a cat of nine tails, and cauſed the deponent to receive 200 laſhes with it, and to be pickled after he was whipped.

The next evidence for the king againſt the priſoner, was Henry Eaton, ſecond mate of the Perry Galley, who depoſed

ed to the ſame effect with Charles Dimmock, adding, That when the pirates firſt ſeized them he was hauled by the neck till his ſenſes were gone, to recover which the pirates run ſpikes into his buttocks.

The third and laſt evidence, was Mr. Peter Fernel, a paſſenger in the Perry Galley, who corroborated the former evidence, and ſaid, that meeting the priſoner (John Upton) in Jamaica, he cauſed him to be apprehended for being a pirate; and he was put on board the Nottingham man of war and brought to England; and afterwards committed to the Marſhalſea priſon, in Southward.

The whole was attended with very great barbarities, and when the pirates had taken the Perry Galley, they kept the captain and all that were on board her, on the iſland of Ruba otherwiſe Ruby, for 17 days, where they muſt have ſtarved had not the doctor of the pirate ſloop relieved them; to whom John Upton ſaid (when he found the doctor had ſent proviſions to them) Damn them, let them ſtarve.

He had very little to ſay for himſelf, other than denying the fact that was ſworn againſt him, and declaring, That he never took any ſhare of the money or goods, while he was with the pirates, from whom he got nothing but meat and drink to ſupport nature. Adding that no ſea officer had reaſon to ſuſpect him, he having faithfully ſerved the crown of England for 28 years and upwards. He called ſome perſons to his character, but could not bring any to diſapprove the fact charged upon him. The trial laſted 4 hours, and the jury having found him guilty of the indictment, ſir Henry Penrice pronounced ſentence of death.

There was another indictment found by the grand jury of London againſt John Upton, for felonioufly and piratically being concerned in running away with a merchant ſhip, the propery of perſons then unknown, the ſhip and rigging being then valued at 1001. But being found guilty of the firſt indictment, and the evidences being the ſame as before, it was not judged neceſſary to try him on the ſecond.

His behaviour both before and after he received ſentence of death, was very meek and humble, and he was very meek and devout till the day of his death.

The report being made to his majeſty in council; on Wedneſday, May 14, 1729, the dead warrant was ſigned, and brought down to Newgate the next day, for executing him on Friday, the 16, of ſame month, at Execution dock.

Being aſked (at the deſire of a gentleman,) whether he adviſed burning the Perry Galley, with the chief mate in her

he abſolutely denied that he either deſired or adviſed any ſuch thing to be done. And he alſo declared, that his name, which was put to the articles, was not written by himſelf, but by ſome of the pirates, and that whatever ſervice he did them was by their command which he durſt not diſobey; and that he was obliged to give them good words, for fear of being murdered by them in an inhuman and barbarous manner.

He was alſo interrogated, why he could think that three men of fair and unblemiſhed characters and reputations would ſwear againſt him, having no view of reward? He made no anſwer to this: yet at laſt he owned the facts that were ſworn againſt him, except moſt of the criminal circumſtances, which he abſolutely denied.

The Life of SAMUEL JOHNSTON, a Pirate.

HE was born in London, being deſcended from very honeſt and induſtrious parents, though they were in very low circumſtances: yet notwithſtanding their condition was mean, they took care to give their ſon Samuel good education, cauſed him to be inſtructed not only in the principles of morality and religion, but alſo in reading, writing, and caſting accounts.

At the age of thirteen years he was put an apprentice to a weaver in Spittal-fields, to which trade he applied himſelf ſo diligently; that he quickly became perfect in every branch of it that was ſhewn to him. This pleaſed his maſter exceedingly, inſomuch that, to encourage him, he allowed him ſixpence every week; and as a farther encouragement his parents allowed him the like ſum. But this kindneſs of theirs was the firſt ſtep to his ruin, for inſtead of going to church, on a Sunday, he became acquainted with a parcel of looſe, idle, young fellows to whom he was welcome as long as his money laſted.

Before he had ſerved three years, he ran away from his maſter, and having ſaved ſome money, he went to Billingſgate, and worked himſelf into the favour of the Greveſend boatman, and other watermen, and in a little time became ſo expert, that they were glad to have ſuch a hand to aſſiſt them gratis. In the mean time they wrote to his parents, to deſire them to get his indentures from his maſter, which with much difficulty,

difficulty, and ſome expences they obtained; and then their ſon Samuel returned home, but being of a roving temper, he ſoon left his father and mother, and entered on board of a man of war, which went convoy to ſome merchantmen to the Weſt Indies.

He was a lad of good natural parts, and had as many forecaſtle jokes as any ſailor on board; and being always very merry, the captain took a fancy to him. Calling him into the ſteerage one day, he told him, that if he could reſolve him one queſtion, he would make him quarter maſter. To this he anſwered, that if he was able, he would do it, as willingly as he would drink a can of flip. Then ſaid the captain, who was he that was born before his father, begotten before his mother, and got the maidenhead of his grandmother? Samuel began to pauſe upon this, which made the captain aſk him, if he was a ground? No, ſir, replied Samuel, I only ſtruck upon a ſand bank; and he whom you deſcribe was Abel; for his father Adam was not born of but made out of earth; his mother Eve, was not begotten, for ſhe was made out of one of Adam's ribes, and Abel being the firſt that was buried or laid in the earth, is therefore ſaid to have got the maidenhead of his grandmother. The captain was ſo well pleaſed with this ready ſolution of this queſtion, that he not only made him a quarter maſter, but ordered the ſteward to give him a bottle of brandy, and a ſufficient quantity of ſugar to make a can of flip.

At the expiration of two years the ſhip was called home and paid off ſo that he had now more money than he knew what to do with. He got acquainted with the apprentices of two grocers, and invited them to ſpend the next Sunday on taking their pleaſure on the Thames; he promiſed to furniſh them with a yatch, and they were to provide liquor, ſugar and eatables for the company. Samuel took care to get two watermen's apprentices to aſſiſt him and they all met by the break of day, and went on board a ſmall yatch that lay on the Thames, and which carried three ſmall guns. They preſently unmoored, and the wind and tide favouring them, they got through the bridge, hoiſted their ſails, and went as far as the Hope. At laſt Samuel put on a whiff and fired a gun to the larboard ſide, as a ſignal of diſtreſs. Thereupon a man of war ſent out their long boat, to know what was the matter with them, Samuel anſwered, That they had drank all their liquor, and eat all their proviſions, and that they ſtood in great need of more. They crew of the long boat being vexed to have ſuch a joke put upon them,

brought

brought the yatch along ſide of the man of war, and then acquainted the captain with what had paſſed. He laughed heartily at the jeſt, and cauſing them to come on board, examined them how they came by the yatch. Having received a full and ſatisfactory anſwer, he ordered them ſome beef biſket, and brandy; and as they ſailed away. Samuel fired three guns, as a compliment of thanks to the captain. It being a moon light night, they came to their ſtation about eleven o'clock, and mooring the yatch where they found her went aſhore.

The owner of the yatch having got the names of thoſe who had taken her away without his conſent, obtained a warrant againſt them: which Samuel hearing, made the beſt of his way to Briſtol, and ſhipped himſelf on board a merchantman bound for Jamaica. They arrived ſafe there, and having delivered the lading to the perſon to whom it was conſigned took in another of ſugar and rum, and ſailed for England. They had not left Jamaica two days, when Samuel enticed the crew to turn pirates. They killed their captain, and put the mate in the bilboes, becauſe he would not join them; and choſe Samuel for their captain, who ſailed for Placentia, and there depoſed of part of their lading. But the governor having a jealouſy that they were pirates, ſent a perſon on board to examine the ſhip privately under pretence of buying a good part of the cargo. Here he had and opportunity of ſpeaking with the mate who told him what had paſſed; whereupon he made an excuſe to go on ſhore and acquainted the governor with the whole matter, who ordered ſeveral boats, with ſoldiers in them, to go and take them. But Samuel kept a good look out, and ſeeing them coming, cut his cable and ſailed away. About twelve hours after there came a ſmall man of war to Placentia; who being informed by the governor, that a pirate had newly ſailed from thence, and he giving a deſcription of her, the captain went in queſt of her.

Early the next morning the man of war eſpied a ſail, and gave her chace, which being heavy laden they ſoon came up with and ordered the commander to come on board him, but he refuſed to comply; whereupon the man of war gave her a broad-ſide, and then boarded her. Having ſecured the pirates and releaſed the mate, he brought them and the ſhip into Jamaica: Samuel Johnſtone, and the reſt of the pirates, were tried and condemned for murder and piracy, and executed about the letter end of May; and a diſpute ariſing whether

whether the ſhip was a lawful prize, it was left to a reference; and the merchant to whom the ſhip and cargo when ſhe ſailed from Briſtol was conſigned, paid the money which the referrees had ordered; and making the mate captain, he got hands enough, and brought the ſhip to England.

FINIS.

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